ORIGINAL

SOUTHCENTRAL SUBSISTENCE REGIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL PUBLIC MEETING

September 28, 1995 Anchor River Inn Anchor Point, Alaska

VOLUME 2

COUNCIL MEMBERS PRESENT:

Chairman Roy Ewan Gary Oskolkoff
Lee Basnar Ben Romig
Robert Henrichs Ralph Lohse

Fred John, Jr.

MEMBERS OF FEDERAL OR STATE AGENCIES:

Taylor Brelsford, Coordinator Steve Zempke

Dick Marshall Rod Kuhn

Rachel Mason Ted Spraker
Greg Bos Mark Chase
Robert Willis Hollis Twitchell
Bruce Greenwood Mike Coffeen

MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC WHO TESTIFIED:

Gerasim Oskolkoff, Sr.

PROCEEDINGS SEPTEMBER 28, 1995

(Tape: 310-1843)

(0045)

(On record - 8:50 a.m.)

CHAIRMAN EWAN: I'll call the meeting of the Southcentral Alaska Subsistence Regional Advisory Council to order. I don't think we need the roll call since we just recessed. What I would like to do this morning is continue discussions on Homer rural area and Kenai rural area. I want to know if there's anybody in the audience that want to make comments on this first and then have the council discuss this further. Is there anybody else that wants to speak on the Homer rural area C&T determination? Or Kenai rural area? Maybe, Taylor, you could show us on a map the areas we're talking about.

MR. BRELSFORD: Sure. Roy, just to put everybody back in focus on this. In all of the previous discussions of the Kenai Peninsula C&T determinations, the council has focused on a number of communities but we left for later any consideration of this important zone just north of the city of Homer. So this is blocked out as the Homer rural area. And essentially it runs — the road, it runs — once you get beyond the road — the Sterling Highway, through Anchor Point, these isolated settlements. It includes the community of Nikolaevsk and runs all the way to the Fox River. So it includes some of the East End Road settlements, the individual households there.

The Kenai rural area, we were told in some of the discussions together that there are some isolated households located outside of the Kenai non-rural area. So what we've said is, any isolated households in Unit 15A or 15B would be constituted as the Kenai non-rural area. They're not satellite communities or clusters of settlement, particularly, but individual households. I think our concern right now is, especially in this Homer rural area where there are some fairly distinct communities and distinct harvest practices, residential communities. Up in here, you guys will have to teach us something about it because we're not able to compile any statistical information about those isolated households.

So the purpose of the agenda item this morning is to see if there's any remaining public testimony and then I think, perhaps, the council would want to discuss among themselves any possible actions on those.

LTD COURT REPORTERS

MR. MARSHALL: Taylor, we were discussing just before the meeting began the problem we've got with the remainder of 15C off the roaded area that is not either Seldovia or Homer rural area that we've got to deal with sometime too, whether we call it the remainder of 15C, whatever. There's still another area that remains to be -- that remains on the table for C&T det- -- you might point that out, just generally.

MR. BRELSFORD: Okay, to follow more specifically, we, you'll recall, had little bits and pieces of information about Halibut Cove and China Poot Bay at one point. There are, again, isolated settlements — individual settlements distributed across the south side of Kachemak Bay. They are not a part of the community of Seldovia, more further west than Nanwalek and Port Graham. We think they're very, very small in number and we don't have much in the way of statistical information but perhaps to be comprehensive, to leave, you know, nothing out, we would want to discuss these — the south side of Kachemak Bay. This area south of the Fox River, basically, and outside of Seldovia. So that's the remainder of Unit 15C that Dick's referring to.

MR. KUHN: Would it helpful to bring this map around on this wall?

MR. BRELSFORD: I think we actually have extra copies of this one. So the answer is yes. Let's try and get another one up so that people can see it as well.

MS. MASON: While they're putting up those maps, I'll report to you my conversations with the State demographer and also with the Kenai Peninsula Borough Planning Department about the populations of both the Homer rural area and the Kenai rural area. I wanted to get some updated information and unfortunately the two offices I contacted came up with entirely different figures for the Homer rural area. But both of them agreed that there is more population than would be reflected in the census data from the three communities that are considered census-designated places.

The Homer rural area contains several small settlements, as Taylor indicated, including Nikolaevsk, Fox River which contains a small Russian Old-Believer community that's also known as Kachemak Celo (ph), and

LTD COURT REPORTERS

East Fritz Creek is the other census-designated place in it. According to the State demographer, the maximum population of the Homer rural area in 1990 would be 1637 and it would be probably some 200 less. And the reason for the unsureness of it is that there are some census units that are partly in and partly out of that area, but that was just an estimate. It grew roughly by 11 percent between 1990 and 1993. And so applying this to the whole area, it grew from 1437 -- since she said it was probably some 200 less -- to 1669, between 1990 and 1993. And that would be approximately 360 households using the figure of Nikolaevsk's 4.64 persons per household.

The Kenai Peninsula Borough Planning Department had a higher estimate of the Homer rural area. And they thought that in 1990 it was 2,013. applying the borough's estimate of a Peninsula-wide increase of 12.5 percent between 1990 and 1995, then they thought the 1995 population of the Homer rural area would be 2,265 people. And that would be 488 households, again, using the figure of 4.64 persons per household. So the population of that Homer rural area has grown very quickly. According to the census, it went from 121 people in 1980 to 1181 in 1990. It's got a very low percentage of Alaska Natives and high household sizes. And as I indicated, it is heavily populated by Russian Old-Believer, at least in the Nikolai communities. East Fritz Creek is sort of a continuation of the West Fritz Creek community. And that's more -- it's less of a community than a group of settlements. Nikolaievsk was established in 1967 and the Fox River community was established sometime in the 1980s.

And as for the Kenai rural area, again, as Taylor said, it comprises all the rural portions of Units 15A and 15B. And not much of anybody lives there but according to the Kenai Peninsula Borough, the population in 1990 was 72, and there was no way to tell how many households there are. Although there are 225 housing units there, they're mostly cabins. And there's not much reason to think that that population has increased since 1990. So, I don't know if any of that clarifies what they're like but I'll answer any questions...

CHAIRMAN EWAN: I have a question. Are any of these communities road connected?

MS. MASON: Nikolaevsk is and I guess they all

LTD COURT REPORTERS

are. They're all on the road system. There are some remote rural residents that are way off the road but they're all on the road.

,,

CHAIRMAN EWAN: Any other questions? Thank you.

 $\,$ MR. KUHN: Some at the head of Kachemak Bay are not road connected.

 $\ensuremath{\mathsf{MS.}}$ MASON: You have to get there by a boat or a plane.

MR. KUHN: No, they get four wheelers.

MS. MASON: Oh, okay.

CHAIRMAN EWAN: All right, thank you. Any other information before we continue here? Does anybody else want to testify or make comments on Homer rural area from the audience? If not, we'll get to council discussion here then. What is the wish of the council on what kind of action do you want to take on this, if any?

MR. ROMIG: Mr. Chairman?

CHAIRMAN EWAN: Yes.

MR. ROMIG: I would like to maybe entertain the motion of deferring action on these areas, probably for the lack of -- we haven't had any testimony in support of it. We've had a lot of opposition from other communities. I think at this point in time, until we actually establish a -- you know, possibly what the board's going to do with the rural and non-rural status of the whole Peninsula, I think we might want to defer action on this -- on these areas.

CHAIRMAN EWAN: All right. Are you making a motion?

MR. ROMIG: I'm making a motion to that effect to defer action.

CHAIRMAN EWAN: Okay...

MR. MARSHALL: Ben, is this -- excuse me, I'm recording these motions. Is this just for Homer rural area?

LTD COURT REPORTERS

MR. ROMIG: It'd be the Kenai rural area too. Are we talking about one or the other right now or...

CHAIRMAN EWAN: Right now we were talking about Homer rural area.

MR. ROMIG: Okay. Yeah.

MR. BRELSFORD: Maybe one at a time would be clearer for the record.

MR. ROMIG: Yeah, okay. Yeah.

CHAIRMAN EWAN: Okay...

MR. LOHSE: For discussion, I'll second that one.

CHAIRMAN EWAN: There's a motion to second that we defer action on Homer rural area. The rationale is that we do not have enough information. Any further discussion on the motion? Yes, Lee.

MR. BASNAR: Mr. Chairman, I'm not sure this is the appropriate time to bring this issue up but perhaps it is. We deferred the Homer rural area one time and now we're discussing whether or not to defer it a second time. And these issues all are difficult to deal with and difficult to understand, particularly from those of us who don't live down in this area. One of the things that is coming to my mind is the tremendous amount of non-support for what we've tried to do. I don't get any sense of support from the public on what we've tried to do here on the Kenai. And I think most of the dissension on the part of the public comes from these lines that are drawn, in some cases rather arbitrarily, on the map.

And I think that the only way we're going to solve the problem of these lines on the map is to do away with the lines. And I think the simplest way to do that would be for us to make a recommendation to the Subsistence Board, which I found out last night for the first time is considering the rural status of the Kenai. I think that we could go to the board and tell them that we would like to see the entire Kenai Peninsula be declared rural. By so doing, we wouldn't have to discuss Homer rural area and we wouldn't have to discuss the Kenai non-rural area. And we would put the entire Peninsula of the Kenai on a level playing field and I think that it would heal some wounds. It

LTD COURT REPORTERS

wouldn't deprive anybody of access to anything, but would, in fact, allow everyone access to everything up to a point.

We can look down the road a few years and we can find that, yes, populations will increase. There will be increased pressures and perhaps, at that point, somebody a lot smarter than I am will come along with a much more equitable solution. But I'm beginning to lean quite seriously toward declaring the entire Kenai Peninsula to be rural.

CHAIRMAN EWAN: I wanted to interrupt you. I think that kind of -- either you're making a new motion or amending or something but ...

MR. BASNAR: No, no, no. I'm discussing.

CHAIRMAN EWAN: The motion is to defer and we'd like to have discussion on that unless you want to...

MR. BASNAR: I may move to amend. But at this point, I'm discussing.

MR. OSKOLKOFF: Mr. Chairman, I think -- oddly enough, I find myself agreeing with Mr. Basnar -- I think he's as shocked as I am -- that it was always my contention and it was -- in, I believe, 1990 or 1991 when we had the meeting in Homer in which I appeared before the board when they were making the rural/nonrural determinations. My contention then was that it was pretty obvious to me that most of the Kenai Peninsula, perhaps with the exception of Kenai or the Kenai/Soldotna area, to me, would immediately drop in. The only reason I say perhaps not the Kenai and Soldotna area was because, at that time, we had already been privy to what the level was. And I believe it was somewhere around 7,000 or something like that that was being discussed at the time, which would be the cut-off

point for a community.

And I felt that most everyone, whether they were a long-term resident or whether they had come somewhat lately, in general, in the last -- perhaps previous to the last 20 years, had lived or had attempted in their first few years of settlement here to use the resources around them in a manner that was consistent. And I think what most people stated yesterday that many people still do, but it's

consistent with a subsistence lifestyle as it's been

LTD COURT REPORTERS

defined. I -- on the other hand, I have a problem with lumping everyone together and saying, now consider this. There are disparities between groups. There are disparities between communities. There are disparities between areas.

7 8 9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17 18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

2

3

4

6

But I have to agree that drawing these arbitrary lines, lines that include Anchor Point with Homer, lines that included, of all things -- I never will understand this one -- Clam Gulch with the Soldotna/Kenai area, and having that line cut off right at that point. It didn't really make sense to me and I think that part of the problem that we've had and the reason that we've been deferring things for so long is simply because this process has never been set. never truly been defined. There's a constant change in people's feelings on the -- or the Board's feelings on what's rural, what's not. They've made their determinations in 1990 and '91 and now all of a sudden, they're going to revisit those determinations on rural and non-rural after all that testimony. After all that work those people put in back then. Now, they're just going to reconsider it. It makes you wonder -- all this work we're going through, all the testimony that people gave -- whether we're just going to reconsider it again.

262728

29

30

31

32

33

34

35

36

37

38

39

40

41

42

43 44

45

46

47

48

49

I think there has to be, perhaps, a discussion with the Department of Interior, because that's where we're all appointed from, and including, I believe, the Department of Agriculture also had a foot in on this one, and make some of these decisions or define some of these characteristics that we're trying to apply here because I find that we're just wavering -- depending on who shows up when, at what meeting, and how the discussion goes from one side of the street to the other. And I would dearly love to get on track with this, get the real crux of the issue discussed, rather than whether people like it or not, and get down to those subjects. Once those definitions are planted, we can craft regulations, I think, that can accommodate people to some degree. But I think we're shooting at ghosts right now. And I'm very uncomfortable with it. I'm just as uncomfortable to defer on the other hand. But we're left with such an imperfect working document at this point that we have to apply our -- each member of this advisory council has to apply their own definition to nearly every one of these terms. don't have a set of definitions that everyone is working with, and it's making it very, very difficult.

50 51

LTD COURT REPORTERS

And in the meantime, what are we creating? Every time we make a move, someone is going to complain and there's going to be more dissension. And then we're going to what? At some point defer or vacillate and move to the other side of the street. And I'm getting, frankly, a little concerned that we're going to get anywhere with this process for years to come. There's going to be more court decisions. The board is going to review things again and again. And I don't -- I really don't know where we're going.

CHAIRMAN EWAN: Again, I want to say, are you for the motion or against it or thinking about amending it or what? So I, kind of, know what direction the council wants to go.

MR. OSKOLKOFF: I'm ambivalent.

CHAIRMAN EWAN: Ralph?

MR. LOHSE: I'd like to speak to some of the things that Gary just talked about. I really appreciate the chance I had of driving down here. Prior to this we've been discussing the Kenai and I voted against the subsistence hunt on the Kenai, basically because I didn't feel in dividing communities. I feel that, you know, communities is a community. And when we -- after driving down here, I see that the Kenai is not what I thought it was. There's a lot of country here. A real lot of country. And I didn't notice much difference as I drove through the different communities on the way down here. I was -- my mental picture of the Kenai was one suburb after another, all the way down to Homer. And instead I get down here and I see land and land and land and a little group of people and a little group of people. It was kind of hard to put the numbers to the amount of distance that there was.

 I'd have to -- I would have originally said that the whole Kenai was a non-rural area in my -- you know, mentally in my own mind because it's all road connected. Everybody's got access to K-Mart and CostCo and all of the rest of it. Everybody makes use of that access. They all intermingle a lot and everything else. And from the people that I talked to, just the people -- the few people that I had talked to in the past who were on the Kenai, I had this idea that the Kenai was, kind of, like this one big community that went back and forth. I had no idea the distance involved.

LTD COURT REPORTERS

I'd have a tendency right now to go along with the idea that the Kenai is a rural area. And from all of the testimony, like Gary said, it sounds like the people of the Kenai have a rural attitude. Even the people who live in the communities have a rural attitude. They make use of the stuff that we consider rural type stuff.

1 2

One reason that I would defer on the Homer rural area is the same reason that I said before, I can't see how you can draw a line between the Homer rural area and Homer. But I really don't know how you can draw a line between the Homer rural area and Anchor Point or Ninilchik either. I did get the opportunity last spring -- or last Christmas I came down here for something totally different, for the art fair. got to stay out on the East End. I got -- some friends of mine picked me up and drove me out to East End of Homer. And there's lots of houses out there along the But when I looked at the country around it, it was just as rural as the country was -- for lack of better way of putting it -- in Cordova or Unit 13.

I would have a tendency to defer on the Homer rural area until we decide what we're going to do with the whole thing. I have not been in the Kenai -- I've been in Soldotna last year for our meeting but I didn't have a real good chance to look over the Kenai/Soldotna area. But from talking to the people there, it sounded like the people were the same as the people in Anchor Point and Ninilchik like Gary said. And I would have a tendency either to class the Kenai Peninsula all rural or all non-rural. And at this point in time, I would go with the rural simply because of what I've seen.

CHAIRMAN EWAN: Lee.

MR. BASNAR: Mr. Chairman, hearing from Gary and Ralph helps clarify my own thoughts somewhat. And to focus on the motion at hand, I would be in favor of deferring, provided that, of course, we're intending to take -- carry this further in terms of the entire Kenai Peninsula. I don't want to defer just because I'm a coward and don't want to take action. But I want to defer so that we can take better or other action which will include solving the problem of the Homer and the Kenai rural areas, although, we're just talking Homer right now. So under those circumstances, I would vote to defer.

LTD COURT REPORTERS

CHAIRMAN EWAN: I have a question of Taylor. Process-wise, would that foul up anything? Going to the Federal Subsistence Board and so on?

3 4 5

> 6 7 8

> 9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

2

MR. BRELSFORD: Yes, Mr. Chairman. agenda item, the norm- -- the first item listed for this morning is actually further deliberation of the deferred items -- previously deferred items from the Kenai Peninsula. This would include the other species and some of the other communities. The northern Kenai Peninsula communities. So I think you still have an agenda item to look comprehensively at the C&T determinations or at the subsistence eligibility determinations for the Kenai. So I think Mr. Basnar's intention to float a proposal regarding the rural status of the Kenai Peninsula as a whole would be appropriate under the next agenda item. And if the sequence is to defer on Homer rural area and then to look more widely at the Kenai as a whole, I think that's a logical sequence.

23

24

25

26

27

28

29

30

31

32

33

34

35

36

37

It might be good to underscore again that we're starting proposals at this time in the year. They would be subject to staff analysis and to further public comment. Any proposals that emerge in this meeting would be bound in a booklet, sent out in November for more extensive public review and technical analysis. So some of the demographic implications or the biological implications, we would be able to put together some more data for you. You would meet in February to review public comment and the technical analyses, then make your formal recommendation to the board. So at this stage, it's recognized that you don't have all the facts on all of the items. You can make proposals that set directions, that express the thinking of the council. We can put together additional technical work and public comment for your formal action in February and then by the board in April.

CHAIRMAN EWAN: So the simple action of deferring right now would be okay and then we'd talk about it later again?

42

MR. BRELSFORD: Right. I think, you know, the intention expressed by the council members to look at the rural status all together is proper. So deferring now in order to take that other topic up in a few minutes seems quite proper.

47

CHAIRMAN EWAN: All right. Any further

LTD COURT REPORTERS

discussion on the motion? If not, are you ready to vote? All in favor of deferring say aye.

ALL IN UNISON: Aye.

CHAIRMAN EWAN: Opposed by the same sign.

(No opposing votes)

CHAIRMAN EWAN: Motion is carried. Okay, the next item is the Kenai rural area. Again...

MR. LOHSE: I'll make that same motion as applied to the Kenai as we did to the Homer because we'll discuss that in the same unit.

CHAIRMAN EWAN: There's a motion to defer. Is there a second?

MR. OSKOLKOFF: Second.

CHAIRMAN EWAN: Motion is seconded. Further discussion of the motion? If there's no further discussion, all in favor say aye.

ALL IN UNISON: Aye.

CHAIRMAN EWAN: Opposed by the same sign.

(No opposing votes)

CHAIRMAN EWAN: Motion is carried. Okay, that took care of that. We're down to Old Business. The further deliberation of species and communities on the Kenai Peninsula, Unit 7 and 15. Deferred item from July 12, 1995 meeting.

MR. BRELSFORD: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Helga had actually asked me to prepare a bit of an introduction on this. So with your permission, I'll read for a minute. There's a copy, a table of the deferred items from -- that remain on the table from July. It's actually at the table for the benefit of the public and I circulated copies of it this morning.

MR. OSKOLKOFF: Mr. Chairman, could I interrupt Mr. Brelsford for just a minute and maybe make a point here which I don't think is going to help anything but there's a question in my mind. We're now going to look at deferred action with regard to species and communities and, I guess, overall C&T in various

LTD COURT REPORTERS

communities. In light of what we've just said and in light of the fact that we've learned now that the board is going to review the rural/non-rural status, it seems like the simple mechanics of this are going to be very difficult. And we may end up discussing things that —well, let's put it this way, may spend a lot of time discussing areas that may be declared non-rural or maybe remain rural. We don't know at this point.

The way we went into this, essentially, is that there were two hurdles that every place, more or less, had to jump. One was it had to be declared rural as opposed to non-rural and secondly, it had to get a C&T determination. With the complexities involved and the variety of species that we're dealing with in the C&T determination -- we just went through a year plus of that and got only a few communities done. And basically we worked on moose, I believe, primarily in most of the meetings. It seems that we're putting the cart before the horse somewhat if we don't first define the area that we are going to work within -- within what boundaries we're going to work within as far as what is rural and what is non-rural. And I think that if the board is going to take up the question, that they could probably benefit from our input on that. don't -- I'm not asking -- I'm not trying to give specific direction for this but it seems like it's a question in my mind. Perhaps other members of the council could straighten me out.

CHAIRMAN EWAN: Okay. Ralph, go ahead.

MR. LOHSE: Mr. Chairman, I'd like to -- not to put you off for a second, but I'd like to ask Gary something that's been on my mind from what I've seen here. Have -- you know, we've been looking at C&T, community by community, basically. And yet, to a certain extent I get the feeling that there's a lot of flux on the Kenai Peninsula like -- that people from Ninilchik have moved to Anchor Point and people from Anchor Point have moved to Kenai. That you have a flux or a movement back and forth on the Kenai. Am I wrong in that kind of a feeling, Gary?

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$ OSKOLKOFF: I've never had that perception.

MR. LOHSE: You've never had that perception. Basically the people kind of -- you look -- you perceive the communities as isolated places or as part of a greater Kenai Peninsula community to start off

LTD COURT REPORTERS

with?

MR. OSKOLKOFF: No, what I was thinking is that I don't see it as people moving about, other than in their daily...

MR. LOHSE: Uh-huh (affirmative).

MR. OSKOLKOFF: ...you know, travels and their daily uses of whatever services are available. But I don't see them as moving from one community to the other. In fact, I think you would find that a very small percentage of people, perhaps, would move on more than once in a lifetime basis.

MR. LOHSE: Okay, so the movement's basically for work. It's not for living. I mean people move -- or do jobs in different places but they basically have their home. Their homes are pretty stable?

MR. OSKOLKOFF: Yeah.

MR. LOHSE: Okay. And do you think of them as isolated communities? I mean, does a person from Ninilchik think of themselves as isolated from or different than somebody from Anchor Point or from Kenai?

MR. OSKOLKOFF: I think most of the people on the Kenai Peninsula are very independent minded and I believe that even within communities, people believe that they're...

MR. LOHSE: They're independent.

MR. OSKOLKOFF: They're independent. And, you know, I hesitate to speak for -- these are just opinions that I've developed over the years, but I believe that -- I believe that most people would feel that they are not isolated but they are different. There is a difference involved there.

MR. LOHSE: But do they kind of have -- I mean, do they more relate to their community or do they more relate to the fact that they live on the Kenai Peninsula?

MR. OSKOLKOFF: I think it would be -- that it would depend on what level.

MR. LOHSE: Yeah.

LTD COURT REPORTERS

7

8

9

MR. OSKOLKOFF: You hear -- a lot of the testimony was, well, we're all Alaskans. But then you hear people that are very pro-Kenai Peninsula as opposed to areas and then there are people that are very, you know, can define it down to a town or a particular part of town. I live next to the ocean or -- and so, it really depends on the level but I don't -- I really don't know if I could render a opinion on that.

10 11 12

13

14

15

19

20

21

2223

24

25

26

2728

29

30

MR. LOHSE: I guess what I was thinking of is, do you have a feeling that we need C&T determination by communities or is there so much movement back and forth and so much inter-use of the game that the C&T should basically apply to the Kenai Peninsula?

16 17 18

MR. OSKOLKOFF: I don't think you could have a C&T that would apply to the entire Peninsula. you would -- in fact, it's almost impossible to do it by community. As I say, as people as individual as they are, it's almost impossible on that level. are -- even in the little town of Ninilchik, there are There are distinct employment distinct user groups. groups, more or less. And there are distinct, kind of, cultural groups. And you just can't put one label, you know, that fits the entire town. We're not a steel town or a fishing town or anything else. We're a combination of many things in that particular case. And I think that applies to most of the communities. Perhaps they have a leaning one direction or another but I would hate to try and label them.

31 32 33

CHAIRMAN EWAN: All right, Fred, you have a comment?

35 36 37

38

39

40

41

42 43

44

45

46

47

48

49 50

51

34

I kind of have a -- listening to MR. JOHN: all the testimony and everything. And for C&T determination, I kind of look at the little town of Hope, Cooper Landing, Whittier and for C&T determination, it seems like, you know, they don't have any. And I see Ninilchik got C&T determination, you know, and I would say Hope. I got somebody up there, some Native guy or some -- you know, with C&T wrote a letter. And that's about the only one there. Seldovia, Ninilchik, you know, I hear different from them, that they got C&T determination. There's -- you know, that kind of got me. I kind of hate to make a decision when I'm not really sure in my mind, you know. Well, that's why we're here in Kenai, making decision that's going to affect the rest of Alaska. I kind of

LTD COURT REPORTERS

wish we'd get the rest done and then come down to Kenai last.

CHAIRMAN EWAN: All right. While I'm here chairing the meeting, I would like to know the direction you want to go. Do you want to -- what I hear Gary saying is that we should make a rural/non-rural determination first or recommendation before we go into the other deferred items?

MR. OSKOLKOFF: If the chair is asking me that question, I don't even know if we should do that at this point. Is it true that the -- I thought I heard yesterday that the board has asked the staff to compile some information with regard to rural/non-rural on the Kenai Peninsula?

MR. BRELSFORD: Yes, Gary. As a result of the testimony through the summer, the board expressed its wish in July that there be some further review of the rural and non-rural determinations, either the accuracy or the criteria. The board was fairly general in its comments. But it was clear that they wanted further review of that circumstance and ultimately some kind of staff work that would be presented back to them.

CHAIRMAN EWAN: Lee?

MR. BASNAR: Mr. Chairman, in line with our previous action that we took this morning in deferring a further look at the Homer rural area, I think we'd be consistent and I'd certainly be comfortable with deferring our deferred recommendations one more time until we bring this discussion of the entire Peninsula rural status before us, either in the form of a motion or some sort of formal discussion. So, again, I wouldn't be ducking an issue; I'd be deferring an issue until perhaps the bigger issue can be resolved. And then maybe the smaller issue would, by virtue of that, go away on its own. So I would move at this point to defer further discussion on our deferred recommendations which is up on our agenda right now.

CHAIRMAN EWAN: Okay, there's a motion. Is there a second?

MR. ROMIG: I'll second that motion. I'll second it.

MR. JOHN: Of the entire Kenai?

LTD COURT REPORTERS

MR. BASNAR: My motion, to clarify that one more time, I would move that this piece of paper that was passed out this morning to us -- the subsistence -the deferred council recommendations of 2/28/95. in February, we deferred discussing these particular in Unit 7, 15A, 15B and 15C. We discussed some of the communities and some of the species and we did not discuss all of the communities and all of the species. We deferred it. My motion now is to continue this deferral until we can pull together the direction that we want to go. If we were to decide, for example, -and I'm not saying we will -- we might decide that Kenai is rural. Well, therefore, that would make a lengthy discussion on each one of these species and each one of these communities a total waste of time at this point. That would be my reason for deferring. So, again, I move that we defer further discussion of these species in these units that were deferred back in February.

 CHAIRMAN EWAN: All right, there's a motion and Ben Romig seconded the motion. Further discussion on the motion? Yes, Gary.

MR. OSKOLKOFF: Mr. Chairman, I will have to vote in favor of the motion. I personally hate to defer these questions. I feel like I am ducking some rather intense discussion, and as you know, I'm a big fan of intense discussion. But I really believe that there are questions that these council members have raised and there are questions that have been raised on the board which don't undermine my belief that there is a rural area here on the Peninsula. Or that there is customary and traditional use on the Peninsula, but it does make me start to question where exactly the lines should be drawn, if they should be drawn. And how the procedure -- mainly how the procedure is going to work.

I think we started somewhere in the middle. We were basically helicopter-dropped right into the middle somehow of this process. And we never really had a chance to start at the beginning. And I think that the beginning, essentially, is a determination by this advisory council -- or advice, I guess, more or less -- to the board on what we believe is appropriate as far as rural and non-rural distinctions on the Kenai Peninsula, if the Kenai Peninsula is what we're going to deal with. And I think that we ought to spend some serious time and, perhaps, we'll have go in the entire Southcentral area. Take a look at it as a whole and try and draw these lines if we are so inclined to do so. But I think until we do something like that, it's

LTD COURT REPORTERS

going to be -- I happen to agree that it's very difficult to go through all these discussions when you don't even know where the lines are for sure.

Someone asked me a question about the Homer rural area and I make one statement today of my limited knowledge on the Homer rural area, but next month the board decides that they're going to change the boundaries of the Homer rural area, perhaps. Then will we have to revisit this entire question again? when you're dealing with percentages and small fluctuations that make a difference between Anchor Point, Ninilchik or Clam Gulch or, you know, these various roads -- places up and down the line like this, I think it does make a huge difference on where you draw these lines. So I think that maybe we could defer a lot of what we have here as -- on the agenda and try and get down to a discussion of what we believe or what we would advise the board on in regard to the bigger questions that develop down to the small detail questions. And I just don't know of any other way of going about it other than doing all the work involved. I think we're kind of halfway through building a house All of the sudden we kind of dropped into it and we're tar-papering without putting plywood down. You know, it doesn't make much sense. We have to lay a foundation here to build these things.

CHAIRMAN EWAN: Let me ask, does the council want to pursue that other question of rural/non-rural today or tomorrow, at this meeting or at a future meeting? Do you have any recommendation along there?

 $\ensuremath{\mathsf{MR}}\xspace$. OSKOLKOFF: I don't have a recommendation on that.

CHAIRMAN EWAN: Okay. Lee.

MR. BASNAR: Yeah, I would make two comments to answer your final question here. Yes, I think we ought to get to it. And to back up what Gary said, we were dropped into the middle of a situation. As we, as a council, have matured in this process, we're becoming more and more aware of our role and our relationship to both the residents of, in this case, the Kenai Peninsula and our relationship to the board to whom we make our recommendations. During our first meeting, we weren't really sure where we were coming from or where we were heading. At least I wasn't. I won't speak for the others. But as I have matured personally in this process, I've come to realize how vital our link is

LTD COURT REPORTERS

between the people and the board. And it's a vital And it's a tremendous responsibility that we as council members all share here. So by deferring this, which is the question at hand right now, and then according to whatever the rules are on our agenda here, Mr. Chairman, I'd be more than happy to make a motion on rural/non-rural status on the Kenai if that will get it formally before the council so we can discuss it in But I don't know where on the agenda it's detail. legal to do so.

CHAIRMAN EWAN: Do we have a place on the agenda today to further discuss rural/non-rural issue?

14 15

7

8

9

10

11 12

13

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

25

26

27

28

29

30

31

32

33

34

38

39

MR. BRELSFORD: Mr. Chairman, there's no formal item on rural and non-rural topics on the agenda at this time. The agenda can be changed by the council and I think you -- generally, you've expressed the intention to look at the rural/non-rural areas. So, I believe that would be appropriate here while we're talking about the carried-over concerns or considerations of C&T on the Kenai Peninsula. I think this is the time to do that.

23 24

> I guess I'll make the second procedural point that the stage in the sequence now is to put proposals out for review, not to make final recommendations. So that you would float a proposal; it would be subject to further public comment and technical review; and then in your February meeting, you would make your formal recommendation to the board. So in that respect, what starts the discussion would be a formal proposal regarding rural/non-rural status. This is not the final step. This is the first step in raising that issue for board consideration.

35 36 37

CHAIRMAN EWAN: All right, let's get back to the motion to defer the act -- further defer the, I guess, the deliberation on deferred action.

40 41

MR. BASNAR: Defer the deferral.

42 43 44

45

46

47

CHAIRMAN EWAN: Did everybody understand Taylor that we can take this up immediately after this if we want to? That's why I was asking, why stop here and why don't you just continue discussing -- that's why I was asking you if you wanted to defer it to the next meeting or continue discussing it today. So, are you ready to vote on the motion?

48 49 50

51

MR. LOHSE: Did you want a comment

LTD COURT REPORTERS

question you just asked?

CHAIRMAN EWAN: Go ahead, yeah.

MR. LOHSE: Well, my feeling is that whatever we do is not final anyhow. If we make the statement that we, as a council, find the Kenai Peninsula rural or non-rural -- it wouldn't make any difference which one we do -- all we're doing is basically opening the door for discussion by the public by the board and everything else. We're not making a final determination on it. I have to go along with Gary. with C&T before was based on the fact that we were operating under guidelines, laws, whatever you want to call it, that had been made prior to us sitting on the council. Communities had been found rural or nonrural. Those were the limitations within which I was working. And we looked at it as a council and we said we're going to take a look at these communities and basically, we don't want to keep anybody out. going to give them all the benefit of the doubt as we could as a community, and be as inclusive as we could within the limitations that were set as far as what was rural and non-rural.

Now if all of a sudden, or now if not even all of a sudden but now if there's going to be a review over what's rural and non-rural, that takes away the guideline in which I was working, and makes it all indefinite again. And from that standpoint, I would go along with Gary. That we kind of need to -- we kind of need to sit down and say, as a council, what direction are we going? What do we think is -- you know, what do we feel is the way that we want to look at this as a council? And then maybe, possibly, you know, at some point in time, we're going to have to sit down and make C&T determinations area by area or little group by little group or something like that.

But in general, some of these C&T determinations, if the rural status changes, don't mean a hill of beans. I mean, if the board reviews the area and finds areas that we found C&T for non-rural, then the fact that we worked on the C&T doesn't mean anything. If an area comes up that turns out to be rural that we don't find C&T for, that just means more work. I'd like to see -- I would like to see the review of what we're actually applying the criteria to be completed before I put the work in on something like this. The only thing I don't think the C&Ts mean that much at this point in time if the rural status hasn't

LTD COURT REPORTERS

been decided. And I -- from that standpoint -- I could 2 see us moving in a direction as a council and recommending action that the public will then discuss and that the board will then discuss in order to make a determination so that we can do something like this. And so, up to that point in time, there's no reason not 7 to defer it because it doesn't mean anything. 8 9 CHAIRMAN EWAN: All right, are we ready to 10 vote on the motion? 11 12 MR. BASNAR: Call for the question. 13 14 CHAIRMAN EWAN: Call for the question. All in 15 favor of the motion, say aye? 16 17 ALL IN UNISON: 18 19 CHAIRMAN EWAN: Opposed by the same sign? 20 21 (No opposing votes) 22 23 CHAIRMAN EWAN: Motion is carried. 24 go into discussion, I quess, about the -- should we get 25 into discussion about the rural/non-rural at this 26 point? 27 28 MR. BASNAR: I'll make a motion and we'll get 29 it deferred. 30 31 MR. LOHSE: We need a motion on the table so 32 we can have discussion on it. 33 34 CHAIRMAN EWAN: All right. There's -- yes, 35 Lee. 36 37 MR. BASNAR: Mr. Chairman, in order to get this out for appropriate discussion before the council. 38 39 I move that the entire Kenai Peninsula -- correction. I move that this board -- this council propose, in the 40 41 form of a proposal, to the Subsistence Board that the 42 entire Kenai Peninsula be declared rural. 43 44 CHAIRMAN EWAN: There's a motion. Is there a 45 second? 46 47 MR. OSKOLKOFF: I'll second it. 48 There's a motion and a second. 49 CHAIRMAN EWAN: 50

LTD COURT REPORTERS

I'm sorry. Who seconded

310 K Street, Suite 305 \$ Anchorage, Alaska 99501 \$ (907) 277-6688 \$ FAX (907) 277-1424

MR. MARSHALL:

51

MR. OSKOLKOFF: I did.

2

3

5

6

7

8

10

12 13

14

15

16

17

18 19

20 21

2223

24

25 26

27

28 29

30

31

32

33

34

35

36

37

38

39

40

41

42

43

44 45

46

47 48

49

50

CHAIRMAN EWAN: Further discussion on the motion? Could we have comments from staff or anybody that's been through this process, what we're doing here? And what we might undo or help undo?

MR. ROMIG: Mr. Chairman?

CHAIRMAN EWAN: Yes.

MR. ROMIG: I guess -- I guess my question for the staff basically is, if we were to go ahead and say non-rural, isn't there a period of time that the community still remains rural before it actually becomes non-rural?

MR. LOHSE: Five years.

MR. KUHN: Yeah, on your -- on your piece of paper it says that when the board would make a determination going from rural to non-rural, there's a five-year wait.

CHAIRMAN EWAN: Rod, do you want to make a comment on this?

MR. KUHN: I gave Lee and he's passed out to you what is in regulation about the board's criteria for making rural determinations. And that was what the process that the board went through back in '91 -- '90, '91 and when they had all the meetings. And it begins with something that really is not clearly stated here very well and that is an aggregation process. And that is they looked at what communities might aggregate in socially and economically, they might be integrated in some fashion. And last night I mentioned the idea that the threshold at that time was used, that greater than 15 percent of the area traveled to some larger center. That is, -- let's move it further away from where we're sitting right now over to the other side of the Peninsula in the Moose Pass/Seward area. Moose Pass was decided to -- was integrated in with Seward because they said that greater than 15 percent of the people from Moose Pass commuted to Seward on a daily basis.

So they looked at how they might group various areas. And that's the major way in which these lines were first derived on the map. How you integrated the communities. The integration was arrived at by talking

LTD COURT REPORTERS

with various people and the community leaders, usually governmental leaders like planning people. Also maps were taken to these communities during the public meetings and laid on the table and said, you know, "Do people from here -- where do you go? Do you go into to" -- you know, they might come into Homer and they find out, well, who comes into Homer on a daily basis? And they kind of said, well, the people up here by McNeil Creek on the east side of Homer come in but people beyond that don't really. And you come up towards Anchor Point, only up so far, and then they don't come in.

And there were just lines that people were kind of arm-waving over a map at the time. I don't want to put it in any -- in any light arbitrary sense but it was -- they'd gotten the best information they could at the time. As I said, part of that was from planning people. They also, in confirming those lines, used such things as where the school district boundaries -- where the schools turned -- school buses turned around. And that's what -- that's the line everybody refers to up by Clam Gulch, is the school bus turnaround. At 121.5 is the school bus turnaround. And that's the mysterious line on the south side of Clam Gulch. And the same thing happens as you go up to the Sturusky (ph) tower, that's the school bus turnaround. So that's how some of those boundaries came into being. So in talking with school district officials, talking with planning officials, talking with city officials and things like that, they arrived at some of these lines.

And so once they aggregated these people, then they applied -- and I apologize, I don't have with me today a table that was developed at that time but I think, you know, as we're looking into this, as I'm looking into this for the board, we're going to be reconstructing that table which evaluates the criteria that you see here as far as the use of fish and wildlife. What we looked at there was the number of species that are used by an area and we looked at the pounds per capita consumption of fish and game resources.

In the development and diversity of the economy looked at a number of factors. Looked at some things which on the surface may not seem to be measuring that to us. But it looked at such things as electricity and how -- you know, what's the cost of electrical and various other services in the area. It

LTD COURT REPORTERS

looked at what kind of school system. Does the school system in the area go up to a certain level and cut off and then the students have to go someplace else? Does the community have a college? Things like that. It looked at a lot of things. It looked -- it was a community, did it have -- what was the employment in the community? What was the rate of unemployment in the community? What was the per capita income in communities? It looked at all kinds of economic factors in that one where it talks development and diversity of the economy.

As far as infrastructure, it looked at such things, also, as the means of getting to the community. Was it serviced by commercial air travel? Did it have a ferry system? Did it have a road system? Other sorts of things like that. As mentioned, educational institutions. Under the other thing I mentioned that I shouldn't have -- educational institutions and looked at the level -- is there a college in the town? Junior college? Technical school? Just through high school? What level of educational institutions.

And there was an initial assumption, that's listed first in your thing, that communities or areas — these are the ones that are aggregated — that have a population that is 2500 or less had an initial presumption that they were rural. One's that were 7,000 or greater had an initial presumption that they were non-rural. But those were presumptions that — they looked at all these other factors and then the board considered it holistically and decided whether or not things were rural or non-rural. Some of the very hotly contested things back at that point in time were Kodiak and Sitka — were two of the hotly contested and those ended being a split vote of the board but ended up being rural communities. Anything else I can give? Yes?

MR. HENRICHS: I'm just curious. On all these population figures -- they have prisons don't they? They've got one in Seward, don't they? And they have another one somewhere out here. Did you count those prisoners as part of the population or not?

MR. KUHN: What they used for population is what the census -- 1990 -- at that time, it wasn't -- 1990 census, I don't think, was quite available when they did that. They were just compiling it at the time. So it was actually somewhat of a State-adjusted 1980 census. And the original census designated places

LTD COURT REPORTERS

from 1980 were what actually formed the boundaries of 2 some of those communities that they were discussing at 3 the time. But those were census figures. They weren't 4 something that we went out and jemmed (ph) up. 5 Division of Labor -- Department of Labor. 6 7 CHAIRMAN EWAN: So it's probably yes. 8 question -- the answer to his question is probably yes 9 then? 10 11 MR. KUHN: I don't know whether the Department 12 of Labor includes prisoners as part of their population 13 in an area or not. I assume that they would. 14 15 CHAIRMAN EWAN: I think they're in the census, 16 aren't they? Included in the census? 17 18 MR. OSKOLKOFF: I think they have to. 19 20 MR. ROMIG: They got to be counted somewhere. 21 22 MR. KUHN: We'd have to look into that to 23 know. Do you know? 24 25 MS. MASON: It doesn't say it but Seward city 26 in 1990 was 2700. I don't know if that -- I would 27 think that it doesn't include ... 28 29 MR. KUHN: Does it have Spring Creek? Is that 30 a census-designated place? 31 32 MS. MASON: It has people that were in ships 33 in port in Seward but it doesn't say anything about the 34 prisoners, so... 35 36 MR. KUHN: We'd have to talk to the State 37 Department of Labor. 38 39 MS. MASON: Yeah. 40 41 MR. KUHN: Because they really -- the State Department of Labor actually provides a lot of guidance 42 43 to how the census is done in the state. 44 45 CHAIRMAN EWAN: Okay. Thank you. Any 46 further discussion here on the motion? 47 48 MR. ROMIG: Are we just -- was the -- what was 49 the motion? It's not entertaining the thoughts; it's

LTD COURT REPORTERS

310 K Street, Suite 305 \$ Anchorage, Alaska 99501 \$ (907) 277-6688 \$ FAX (907) 277-1424

actually making a recommendation?

50

51

| 1 2 | CHAIRMAN EWAN: Do you want to |
|----------------------------------|--|
| 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 | MR. ROMIG: Are you making a recommendation to the board or making a recommendation to the board to look at it? |
| | CHAIRMAN EWAN: Do you want to repeat your motion? |
| 10 11 | MR. BASNAR: Did anybody copy down my motion? |
| 12 13 14 15 16 17 | MR. MARSHALL: Yes, I did. It was just to declare the entire peninsula Kenai Peninsula as rural. |
| | MR. BASNAR: No, well no, it went a little further than that Dick. It was a proposal to develop a proposal. |
| 19 20 21 | MR. MARSHALL: Yes, it was a proposal. Yeah. |
| 22 23 24 25 26 27 | MR. BRELSFORD: I think the language was to propose to the Federal Subsistence Board |
| | MR. MARSHALL: Yes. But it's as a proposal. Yes. |
| 28 29 30 | MR. BRELSFORD:that the entire Kenai Peninsula be declared rural. |
| 31 32 | MR. MARSHALL: Yes. |
| 33 34 35 | MR. BRELSFORD: So it's a proposal at this point |
| 36 37 38 39 | MR. MARSHALL: Yeah, yes. I've separated motions and proposals. So yes, that's correct. But the guts was it was it's a proposal to declare that the entire Kenai Peninsula make it rural. |
| 40 41 42 | CHAIRMAN EWAN: Thank you, that's good. |
| 42 43 44 45 | MR. MARSHALL: But it'll show as a proposal, not a motion. |
| 46 47 48 | CHAIRMAN EWAN: Yeah, they include the prisoners in the census count, so |
| 40 49 50 | MS. MASON: Yeah, I've covered that in here. |

LTD COURT REPORTERS

MR. HENRICHS: Well, I just wondered how many

1 there were. 2 3 MS. MASON: 511. Well, that's in group 4 quarters in Seward. 5 6 MR. HENRICHS: That makes quite a difference 7 in their population. 8 9 MR. ROMIG: They've only got 260 beds. 10 11 MS. MASON: Yeah, 511 out of 2,700. 12 13 MR. HENRICHS: It's a good thing they can't 14 vote. 15 16 MR. OSKOLKOFF: Mr. Chairman. 17 18 CHAIRMAN EWAN: Yes. 19 20 MR. OSKOLKOFF: I tend to support the motion, 21 but I wanted to clarify that the motion's intent was to 22 -- is it to make this a proposal, not make it necessar-23 ily a declaration of a finding from us so that we might 24 have it go forth throughout the year with testimony 25 and, you know, further documentation and study. 26 then at that point, at the end of whenever the cycle 27 does end for proposals, that we would make our 28 determination then to the board? Is it -- am I getting 29 even close to what the maker had in mind? 30 31 CHAIRMAN EWAN: I don't know. Taylor, you... 32 33 Well, Lee was the maker. MR. BRELSFORD: 34 understood it to be this is a proposal subject to 35 further public comment and technical review. Further 36 discussion in the February meeting of this council. 37 And at that time, taking additional information into 38 account, you would make a final recommendation to the board. At this point, it's only putting the matter out 39 40 as a proposal, reserving a right later to make your 41 finding -- your formal recommendation that would go to 42 the board in April. 43 44 CHAIRMAN EWAN: Yeah. 45 46 MR. BASNAR: That's correct. That was my 47 intent. 48 49 MR. OSKOLKOFF: Okay, thank you. 50

LTD COURT REPORTERS

That is correct, definitely,

310 K Street, Suite 305 \$ Anchorage, Alaska 99501 \$ (907) 277-6688 \$ FAX (907) 277-1424

MR. MARSHALL:

51

but there is also a part of the proposal system that provides justification for that proposal. And I've been taking some notes on that to try to capture the intent of the justification and these notes will be approved by Roy before we're done here. He's going to initial off on them. So we should be talking about CHAIRMAN EWAN: justification a little more then? MR. MARSHALL: Yes.

CHAIRMAN EWAN: Yeah.

 MR. MARSHALL: Well, until you're comfortable that you've heard everybody, yes.

CHAIRMAN EWAN: Right. Ralph?

MR. LOHSE: I have a question, first of all, Mr. Chairman. I've been reading this little hand-out that we have right here. Is this cast in stone?

MR. KUHN: That is the decision of the Secretary and the board does not have the power to change that.

MR. LOHSE: Okay, the Secretary of this is...

MR. MARSHALL: It still can be changed.

MR. LOHSE: This still can be changed...

MR. KUHN: The Secretary can change it.

MR. LOHSE: ...but the Secretary of Interior has to change it and he could change it at the recommendation of board -- not our board but of the other board.

MR. KUHN: I'll tell you what I told the board when they were talking about this. And that is, the rural determination process is kind of at the heart of the program. And when we did the Environmental Impact Statement for the program, that — all the impacts turn on the rural determination. So if we change that, it would involve revising the Environmental Impact Statements. It would involve approximately a year to a year and a half process.

MR. LOHSE: So what you're saying is that,

LTD COURT REPORTERS

this is going to be pretty hard to change?

2

4

5

7

8

9

10

11 12

13 14

15

16

17 18

19 20

21 22

2324

25

26

2728

29 30

31

32 33

34

35

36

37

38

39

40

41

42

43

44

45

46

47

48

49

50 51 MR. KUHN: That's more difficult to change. The board has the power to make the determinations flowing from that.

MR. LOHSE: And we do have communities on the Kenai Peninsula that fit outside of the boundaries that are set here, don't we? Or are they only set because of the way they were aggregated together?

MR. KUHN: I'm not quite sure I understand.

MR. LOHSE: Okay, what it says right here -- let me put my glasses on so I can read it. Oh, it just says a community of 7,000 shall be presumed non-rural.

MR. KUHN: Presumed.

MR. LOHSE: Okay, so...

MR. KUHN: It's an initial presumption.

MR. LOHSE: So that basically does not cut out the possibility that a community of over 7,000 could be declared rural?

MR. KUHN: Sitka's over 8,000.

MR. LOHSE: Okay. Thank you. That answers my question.

Can I clarify something also, MR. MARSHALL: Ralph? While it is more difficult to change what we call Subparts A and B, which is where the program regulations are found, we are embarking on that also. We set up the program regulations, kind of, in a vacuum, not knowing how it was going to work out. We've learned a lot painfully in the last five years, including the request of reconsideration process. A lot of other things. Some definitions. Things we're struggling with. Struggling hard with because of the way the regulations read. So we are also reviewing Subparts A and B for other needed changes. So there is going to be probably something sent forward to the Secretary. I can't give you a time table on it but that is -- we have -- the staff has been directed by the board to take a look at those two subparts to our regulations also.

MR. LOHSE: Okay, so what we're doing is not

LTD COURT REPORTERS

out of line at all? 2 3 MR. MARSHALL: No, it isn't. 4 5 MR. OSKOLKOFF: Mr. Chairman? 6 7 CHAIRMAN EWAN: I wanted to take a break here. 8 All right? I think we've got a lot of discussion here 9 on this item here yet so we'll take a five-minute 10 break. 11 12 (Off record - 10:00 a.m.) 13 (On record - 10:17 a.m.) 14 15 CHAIRMAN EWAN: I call the meeting back to 16 We have a motion on the floor. Is there 17 further discussion on the motion? 18 19 MR. OSKOLKOFF: Mr. Chairman? 20 21 CHAIRMAN EWAN: Yes. 22 23 MR. OSKOLKOFF: I wanted to ask, perhaps 24 Taylor with regard to the board reviewing their 25 previous action on rural and non-rural, what is the 26 timeline and what is the procedure that they're using 27 and when do they hope to come up with an answer to --28 from the question of whether they should review it or 29 not? 30 31 CHAIRMAN EWAN: Does anybody want to answer 32 that? 33 34 MR. MARSHALL: Yeah, I can't give you a 35 We did talk about that at a board timeline Gary. 36 meeting just -- what was it, Monday, Taylor? It's been 37 a big week. 38 39 The 26th, Tuesday. MR. BRELSFORD: 40 41 MR. MARSHALL: Tuesday. It was on their 42 agenda and we assured the board that we heard what they 43 told us, that we are to take a look at it. We did 44 bring up the situation which is described here before. 45 That one part of our regulations on rural is in a 46 subpart of the regulation that requires, you know, more 47 effort to change and while, perhaps, we could make --48 accomplish our purposes by changing just Subpart C, we

LTD COURT REPORTERS

guess I've got to stop there. I just can't give you a

310 K Street, Suite 305 \$ Anchorage, Alaska 99501 \$ (907) 277-6688 \$ FAX (907) 277-1424

weren't sure yet. I can't give you a timeline.

timeline on when the board would expect to make a

49 50 decision on it. I'm sure it's going to be on their agenda at every -- you know, from here on out. But when they would be ready to either make a change in Subpart C or recommend a change to Subpart B to the Secretary, I'm afraid I can't answer that.

MR. OSKOLKOFF: My question has -- the reason I asked the question is because I'm concerned that we're talking about, essentially, a proposal here to be debated and reviewed and looked at over the next year At the next board meeting, they may look at it or so. and agree to take no action or take an action, reaffirming their earlier decision. And here we've set ourselves up for, you know, a longer discussion. Not that there's any problem with having that discussion too, but I think it would be -- it would almost be futile at that point for us to go through that exercise to a large degree when the board has essentially made -- review it and then more or less shut the door on us, which would, in my opinion, jerk us back onto a different track which would be we'd back on C&T again on the various communities. I would hope that the board would take into consideration that we're going through this exercise for our benefit and their benefit also and that they would leave the question open and not try and define it.

MR. MARSHALL: Even in the short term, Mr. Chair -- even in the short term, this proposal and particularly justification for it will help the staff as they're formulating their staff work to go back to the board with a report, so -- so all of this is useful, very useful to -- first to the staff and secondly, you know, after that to the board.

CHAIRMAN EWAN: And I'd like to have the council discuss the justification part right now. I think we ought to maybe give some justification. Lee.

MR. BASNAR: Yeah, Roy, I'll start it off because I did give this some pretty serious consideration last night. And one of the characteristics that determines whether or not a community is rural or non-rural is the use of fish and wildlife. And from the tremendous amount of public testimony -- I'm not talking about just last night -- but I read all of the public testimony from all of the meetings and all of the towns on the Kenai throughout the summer. And the overwhelming evidence is that these people use and depend on fish and wildlife. I don't think there's any question in my mind about that. So that's one of the

LTD COURT REPORTERS

justifications that I had in formulating this proposal. The other areas I am not as familiar with and I would depend more on the people that live on the Kenai. Most of my justification would revolve around the use of fish and wildlife down here. Thank you.

MR. LOHSE: Mr. Chairman?

CHAIRMAN EWAN: Yes, Ralph.

I'd like to make a couple comments MR. LOHSE: on that -- on why I think that it's reasonable for us to propose this proposal. Number one, I'll just have to say, is the eye-opening view I got driving down here which really was worth -- it was worth the trip. was worth seeing this country. The other thing is, I too read lots and lots of testimony this summer while I was sitting out at the boat. More testimony than I cared to have read. And the feeling that I get is the reason people pick to live on the Kenai Peninsula is because of the fish and wildlife. I mean, there is some, to a certain extent, some of it is because this is where they were from. To a certain extent, it's because there is job opportunities here. But a lot of the people who have come to the Kenai in the past, in the historical past and in pre-history, probably came here because of the fish and game resources. This is a very rich area in fish and game and people make use of it.

The other thing that got me in a lot of the testimony was the amount of sharing that's done with fish and wildlife resources on the Peninsula. The idea of people doing it as families, as groups of families — things like that and sharing it amongst themselves; sharing it amongst the neighbors; sharing it amongst their friends. And, as we've discussed before, those are rural characteristics.

CHAIRMAN EWAN: All right. Any other comments? Lee.

MR. BASNAR: I have another one on the community concept. I think that people live in communities for various reasons. They -- perhaps one individual moves to an area and finds that the fishing is good or the hunting is good and tells his buddy and so he moves in and eventually a community develops. Or in other cases, maybe somebody discovers oil and the community develops around it. So each community has different characteristics in and of itself. However, I

LTD COURT REPORTERS

kind of get a sense that the entire Kenai Peninsula is a large community. There are lots of little enclaves, little villages, towns, whatever you want to call them. But this is a sense that I get that it's an entire community. And these people seem to want to get along with each other. They may go their own ways but, as Ralph said, there's a lot of sharing.

2

6

7

8

10

11

12

13 14

15

16

17

18

19

20 21

22 23

2425

26

27

28

29

30

31

32

33

34

35

36

37

38

39

40

41

42

43

44

45 46

47

48

49

50

So from the concept of community, I'm afraid that our regulations have divided it down too fine. And that we're being forced by the written word into --well, this is a community over here of Homer and this is the community of Anchor Point; whereas, we as a council, I don't think we're restricted to this concept here. People made this concept and we're people and we can refute that concept. My sense is that perhaps we need to look at the entire community of the Kenai Peninsula. And in looking at the entire community, I find that, once again, most all of the people have a tremendous dependence on the wild resources on the Kenai Peninsula.

CHAIRMAN EWAN: Anybody else? Gary.

MR. OSKOLKOFF: Mr. Chairman, I have a little bit different view of the term "community," I quess, than Mr. Basnar does, but I tend to agree with some of his statements. I think it's irrational to put emphasis on where a family's children catches a school bus to make it to school, so highly which seems to have been a large determining factor simply because of the divisions being at bus turnarounds. I mean, that has to lead you somewhere down that slippery slope of thought. And as -- and leaving as a kind of a minor consideration, things like community infrastructure, transportation and those kinds of things. Everybody talks -- I've heard testimony for months now -- road system. I've heard that term over and over again. you're in a village, they put a road through, one day you're supposedly not on the road system; the next, you are. All of a sudden someone somewhere makes the claim that you are now non-rural because there is a road out front or within some distance of your home. I don't think a person should put a lot of weight into that.

But I do think that we have to, perhaps, reevaluate the criteria that is used and, perhaps, weight them a little bit differently than the board did originally in that, infrastructure seems to define, to a great deal, a community. That is, water and sewer service, those kinds of things, fire service. The

LTD COURT REPORTERS

ability to vote for -- by being -- by virtue of being within the line which defines a city, and being able to vote for that city government. And make some -- have some ability to change what's going on within that city government, I think is more important than almost anything. Your ability to have impact. If you're outside of that line, if we all talk about -- as many people have ranted against putting lines on the map and talking about how arbitrary they are. I agree, they are somewhat arbitrary but I agree the city limits often are arbitrary. I see them move up and down the highway system often. And they seem to be kind of ever-expanding. And sometimes they expand -- although there are no people there -- all of a sudden it moves from one side of the valley to the next side of the valley.

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14 15

16

17 18

19

20

2122

23

24

25

26

2728

29

30

31

32

33

34

35

36

37

38

39

40

41

42

43

44

45

46

47

48 49

50

It was amazing years ago to see that occur between Soldotna and Kenai. Those signs kept moving closer and closer to one another. You know, there may be all kinds of different reasons for that but I think that you have to have -- to be declared a community, you have to be an involved member of the community, not only in the governmental structure but in all the other aspects of the community to a certain degree. And what that degree is I guess we'll discuss in the future.

But I believe simply because you move a few miles outside of Homer, it doesn't mean you've moved to Homer. If you move a few miles outside of Ninilchik, it doesn't mean you've moved to Ninilchik. You moved to an area, perhaps, at best. If you want to use the term area to define something and I have a hard time coming up with a definition of area out of ANILCA. But you have moved to a place and the place is essentially nondescript except for the fact that now it's your home. And I don't believe, just by your moving there, all of a sudden, you become part of that community. But I do believe that there perhaps -- I could be swayed by the fact that if you move within the city limits and you are taxed and are taxing people who purchase things in your area and you're using that money for local infrastructure, bus service, sewer, water and those kinds of things, you probably are developing a very tight bond with that community in some way. And that's more or less how I think things probably need to be more or less defined.

There are always going to be factions within these communities, but I think we need to move in that direction. And for that reason, I don't know if the

LTD COURT REPORTERS

motion that we have before us is exactly the wording that I would use but I haven't developed better yet. For that reason, I think that we have to look into it. I think we have to discuss those — those determinations and how those were made. The people's input, I believe, has to come through us and I think that there was quite a bit of question on that and so we have to have that discussion at some point. And by having this motion and this proposal available to us, I think it propels us into that discussion.

CHAIRMAN EWAN: Okay. Thank you. Any other comment? I just want to say that -- I guess, maybe, if it could be called justification, is the comments that were heard the last few days of the people in this area not wanting to be divided I think is a good justification to look at this once more. I'm not really clear in my mind which way they want to go, rural or non-rural, but I still think that the Federal Subsistence Board should look at it because there is concern about communities being divided over this subsistence issue.

MR. ROMIG: Yeah, I'd like to comment, Roy -- Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN EWAN: Yes.

MR. ROMIG: Yeah, I guess my justification for -- you know, being for the proposal as Lee put it forward would be the divisiveness, you know, that it's caused down here on the community -- or the Peninsula, I mean. And I think I'd be inclined to go more toward the rural status probably because of the fact that actually if we even determined if it was non-rural, it would be five years before it actually became non-rural. So we'd still be dealing with these issues that are, you know, dividing us up for the next five years. So I think there has to be some consistency there with the decisions. And that's why I'd be inclined to agree with the proposal.

CHAIRMAN EWAN: All right, that point you make is a very good one. This is the way it goes, right? Five years if we go non-rural?

MR. BRELSFORD: If you go the other way...

CHAIRMAN EWAN: Yeah.

MR. BRELSFORD: ...if it goes from being a rural community and the population grows or something

LTD COURT REPORTERS

changes and it becomes non-rural, there's a five-year lag time in order to be sure it's not just a temporary change in population. Something short-term. So the five years allows the board and the community to be sure that the character of the community has really and truly changed. So if you went from rural to non-rural, it takes the five-year wait period that Ben mentioned.

CHAIRMAN EWAN: All right. Any other comments on the motion?

MR. HENRICHS: Yeah, I got a comment here. sat and listened to all this testimony last night and everybody kept waving the constitution, telling us we're all equal. They don't want to be treated any different than anybody else. Are we going to make Anchorage area rural too then? Because if we make this rural, then we're treating these people different than other people in our -- in this region. It's -- to me Port Graham and Nanwalek are certainly different than the rest of the Kenai Peninsula. They are definitely subsistence communities. The rest of the Kenai Peninsula, I don't know about it and I would have to think real carefully before I voted to classify the whole Kenai Peninsula as rural.

CHAIRMAN EWAN: Fred.

MR. JOHN: I think I'll vote against it because I believe that there's true subsistence use in this area and I don't think -- you know, there is a rural area and there's urban area. And I don't think the Kenai is all rural area. I don't believe that. I think we're probably taking away from the true subsistence users.

CHAIRMAN EWAN: Gary.

MR. OSKOLKOFF: And Mr. Chairman, I'm still inclined to vote in favor of the motion for a couple of reasons. One is that it's a proposal. It's essentially running the entire Kenai Peninsula up the flag pole. And I'm sure that areas will drop out and become urban in people's opinion over time, whether it's from this advisory council or whether the board makes those determinations. In the end, they are the ones that are going to make those determinations. But essentially, we've never looked at the question before, as the advisory council. We've never had that opportunity. And I believe that until we look at that question, we're going to have a very hard time in discussing

LTD COURT REPORTERS

community. And what is a community, what isn't. And as you, the members of the council, are no doubt well aware, ever since I've been on this council I've wrestled with the concept of what is a community as far as ANILCA is concerned, and what is not. And I think there has to be some definition put to that so that we can move forward.

 I think also that we're -- we're not casting anything in stone but we are testing the water, essentially. We're giving -- I think by making this proposal, we're giving the people the opportunity to speak one way or another on the issue. I know there are going to be many in the non-subsistence camp -- if I could use that term, I don't know how to define -- we're going to say, well, geez, if we could just -- if we could just beat back the proposal on rural for the Kenai Peninsula, we've won the day and there will be no subsistence. I don't think that's going to happen but I think there might be some effort in that direction, so you might hear a lot of adverse testimony to what's rural and what's not.

I believe there's a court decision which pretty much answers the question and I think that will come out in the staff analysis. I've read the decision myself. It's plain English. Essentially the court has said it. It has defined —— gone a long way in defining what is rural and what is not and it has essentially said that most of the Kenai Peninsula is rural as far as I read it. So I don't think we're out of line in doing that. I think just by that decision, that propels us into that same discussion.

But I think we should keep in mind here that there is one other criteria that people -- one other hoop that people have to jump through. Even if we declared the whole entire Kenai Peninsula rural, people are still going to have to deal with the fact of C&T. And even in places as different as Ninilchik and say Kenai are, even though they both have a Native tribe there, they're vastly different in size and vastly different in composition, there are going to be probably two different answers as to which one would have a C&T based on your concept of community. So I don't see this as a final decision, one way or another, but I think it's a question we have to delve into simply because we have to get the horse in front of the cart.

CHAIRMAN EWAN: Ralph.

LTD COURT REPORTERS

37 38

39

40

41

42

43 44

45

46

47 48

49

50

Yeah, Mr. Chairman, I'd like to --MR. LOHSE: I had discussed some things on this over the break. And what Gary brought out is something that Fred and Bob need to keep in mind. This does not determine what a community is qualified for. To declare something rural still leaves the C&T determinations to go through which basically can say that one community is more qualified for a resource than another community, even if both of them are declared rural. Basically what we're asking for is a finding on the Peninsula as to what is rural and what isn't rural. Once that determination is done, we still have to go through C&T to decide whether this -- this individual community is qualified to use which resource and whether this community is qualified to use the same resource. doesn't affect the C&T findings; it affects whether a community is even eligible to have a C&T finding. All rural communities are eligible to have a C&T finding. Whether they're eligible for a C&T finding on a certain individual species or in a certain area is what has to be determined. Port Graham, Nanwalek have C&T -- in fact, we've gone through C&T in quite a bit of Port Graham and Nanwalek. The fact the rest of the Peninsula even would be declared rural does not affect their It may end up giving somebody else C&T in the same area; it may not, depending on what the finding That's the part that we still have to go through. That's the part that actually determines whether a community gets to use a game resource or not. right, Gary, on that?

 $\mbox{MR. OSKOLKOFF:}$ That's my assessment of what the proposal would do.

MR. LOHSE: Yeah.

MR. OSKOLKOFF: Essentially, what it would allow us to do. And to further state it, it's my understanding that we would -- that because we are -- with this proposal, we are not making a declaration, one way or another, that the current existing hunts that were available because of the rural determination and C&T determination that we previously had, would exist until we found otherwise. Is that the understanding of the staff?

MR. BRELSFORD: Mr. Chairman, to verify Gary's point, existing determinations and seasons and harvest limits and so on would remain in effect until changed.

They're not suspended while another review of rural

LTD COURT REPORTERS

and non-rural status takes place. So the decisions that the board reached in July would continue until they're overturned or revised, even while the rural status is under review. CHAIRMAN EWAN: All right, any further discussion on the motion? If not, are you ready to vote? MR. OSKOLKOFF: Call for the question. CHAIRMAN EWAN: Okay. All in favor of the motion say aye. MR. OSKOLKOFF: Aye. MR. LOHSE: Aye. MR. ROMIG: Aye. MR. BASNAR: Aye. CHAIRMAN EWAN: Opposed by the same sign? MR. JOHN: Aye. MR. HENRICHS: Aye. MR. MARSHALL: Two opposed?

CHAIRMAN EWAN: Two opposed; the rest are for. The motion passes. Okay, where does that take us now then, Taylor?

MR. BRELSFORD: Well, I think in effect, that concludes action on the deferred C&T determinations on the Kenai Peninsula and so on. And at this point in the agenda, Mr. Chairman, we're ready to look to the future, a C&T process that the board and the councils adopted this current year. And under the agenda item, Rachel and Bruce would have some information to provide to you and then entertain discussion.

CHAIRMAN EWAN: Okay. This is the C&T process, Item 4.

MS. MASON: Yeah, now this is a change of lanes all together. This is a slightly different form of C&Ts than what you guys have worked with all through this time.

LTD COURT REPORTERS

In April 1995, the board adopted a revised customary and traditional determination process. beginning this year, C&T eligibility for all species within a region is not going to be reviewed as you did for the Kenai Peninsula. Instead, individual proposals dealing with particular resources within a unit or units will be considered. So it will go species by species, with individual proposals. There's also -- as you probably know, there's a backlog of more than 200 such individual proposals from the past. And the requesters were sent letters that told them that we weren't considering individual C&T proposals at the time, but we would keep them on record until we did. And now that we're doing it, we need to review the previously submitted proposals and to reduce the numbers that we have to analyze and consider.

By now, many of those old proposals are moot. And for your own consideration, what you will be going through at this meeting — the ones that deal with the Kenai Peninsula large mammals have already been dealt with in your regional C&T review. So you probably don't want to consider them now. The ones that you might want to look at are ones for the Kenai Peninsula that deal with small mammals or deal with fish. And the other ones, of course, are the proposal — individual proposals from the backlog that deal with Southcentral regions other than Kenai Peninsula.

So at this meeting, this council needs to decide what its priorities for the C&T proposals are. In addition to going through the ones that are in the backlog, then we'll also being going through the -- from the regulation book, the subsistence determinations that are already on the books. And the council members, through their knowledge of their particular region, can assist in telling what are the issues that are burning issues in their own regions and then -- in order to say what those important proposals are. The staff wants to be able to come away from the council meeting with some guidance on priorities so that we can start analyzing the proposals. So that we can develop a prioritized list that includes both the backlog proposals and the new C&T proposals.

You got a copy in your notebooks of the new form for -- that includes both proposals on seasons and bag limits and proposals that would come in for C&T. What we did was just add an additional page for C&T requests, which adds some new questions. And those questions essentially address the kind of information

LTD COURT REPORTERS

that comes up in the eight factors that are used to evaluate C&T. And the proposers will not know the answers to all the questions but in the form, you're given an opportunity to give as much information as possible. And that would include things like how resources are processed, how they're shared, how knowledge is passed down about them.

You were also given a sample of how one of these C&T requests might look. And that sample shows that the proposer doesn't always have all the information but you're asked to give as much information as possible. So I'll answer any questions that you might have about the process or about the new way of looking at C&T.

 $$\operatorname{CHAIRMAN}$$ EWAN: Are there any questions? Thank you.

MS. MASON: You bet.

MR. BRELSFORD: Mr. Chairman, just to tie Rachel's presentation to the materials in your notebooks, we're under Tab 8 and there's a fold-out -a deal that you have to fold out like this (indicating) -- that includes these proposals from previous years, the backlog that Rachel referred to. So, you know, just a quick glance will give you an example -- give you ideas of what kinds of proposals have come forward in the past for other parts of Southcentral Alaska for up near Denali or over in the Copper River Basin. Those would be some of the ones that you might want to look at and, kind of, pick the most critical priorities to put on the table for action this coming year. is the backlog. That's what she's referring to and the exercise is for the council to say the, you know, the most important priorities, the urgent priorities would be a handful of key ones out of the backlog.

CHAIRMAN EWAN: The actions taken on these proposals, these were by the Federal Subsistence Board?

MR. BRELSFORD: There's been no action taken on -- these ones that are referred to as the backlog, they sat in a file...

CHAIRMAN EWAN: But there is some...

MR. OSKOLKOFF: It says denied.

CHAIRMAN EWAN: ...some that says denied and

LTD COURT REPORTERS

all that. Yeah. 2 3 MR. BRELSFORD: Sorry. There are special 4 cases... 5 6 MS. MASON: Yes. Some of those issues have 7 been denied through other action -- through other 8 proposals that have come before the board, as I 9 understand it. It wasn't those proposals themselves that were denied but that issue has been denied in some 10 11 other way. And that's what it turned out when, I 12 think, it was Janis Meldrum... 13 14 CHAIRMAN EWAN: But they're still on the table 15 for us or what? 16 17 MR. BRELSFORD: Maybe you can clarify -- on 18 the first page, Rachel, two items... 19 20 MS. MASON: Yeah. 21 22 MR. BRELSFORD: ...have the word "Denied"... 23 24 MS. MASON: Yeah. 25 26 MR. BRELSFORD: ...written and then the third 27 item down says "Live" over on the left hand... 28 29 MS. MASON: Okay. Maybe Bruce can clarify 30 that because Janis is the one that said "Let's put 31 those in there" since they were denied and they're 32 going... 33 34 MR. GREENWOOD: Well, as far as I know 35 that's... 36 37 MS. MASON: This yellow page that follows it 38 is an explanation of what happened with those ones that 39 said they were denied. 40 41 MR. GREENWOOD: I think most of these 42 proposals were the ones that came up through the 43 Environmental Impact Statement process and also other 44 requests to the board to change C&T determinations is -45 - regarding, let's say, "Denied", I don't have a direct 46 answer on being denied or not but I think Rachel 47 responded to that appropriately by saying through some 48 other action the board -- the board reviewed that was essentially denied. But I think the important thing to 49

LTD COURT REPORTERS

consider on these is that these are past C&T proposals that have come up from the people that you represent.

310 K Street, Suite 305 \$ Anchorage, Alaska 99501 \$ (907) 277-6688 \$ FAX (907) 277-1424

50

And they may be issues now; presently, they may not be issues now, depending upon the proposal that is there. I think what Helga had intended on doing was having each council member review this list, review the existing C&T regulations, and then come up with one issue or one proposal from each council member to be addressed this year -- what one of her thoughts was, or, at least, to be brought to the council and then from there a priority -- prioritization would take place. So it's merely -- from my understanding, it's merely to review the existing proposals. You don't necessarily have to adopt one of these or carry one to the board unless you feel it is a priority issue for this council.

CHAIRMAN EWAN: All right. I think we ought to take a minute here or so to go through these if we're going to prioritize these proposals.

MR. OSKOLKOFF: Mr. Chairman, are we going to take -- does the staff need our advice immediately or can we give that perhaps at the end -- maybe move this to more of the end of the meeting and therefore have a chance to digest it over the evening?

CHAIRMAN EWAN: Is there any objection from the staff if we made the recommendation at the end? Later on? Tomorrow sometime?

MR. BRELSFORD: Let's look at the agenda. think the idea of juggling the agenda to allow for some review time by the individual members is sound. Let's see where that might fit. I'm told that Helga actually had a little bit more specific idea in mind that would involve going subregion by subregion; perhaps talking about the Prince William Sound area for a few minutes, then the Copper River Basin for a few minutes, then Unit 13 for a bit, and perhaps other sub-units. focused most of our attention on the Kenai, but these other areas would really be new discussion for us. told that her hope was that the council members from those subregions could lead the discussion of what critical issues remain in your individual subregions, and so which of these proposals ought to brought forward as priorities. That's not a -- that may -- it may have to be done at a later time in order to provide for some...

CHAIRMAN EWAN: I think we need some time because I'm not familiar with some of these proposals.

You know, the background on all the proposals from

LTD COURT REPORTERS

Unit 13, 11 and 12, the area that I come from.

MR. BRELSFORD: Right.

CHAIRMAN EWAN: Yeah.

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$ OSKOLKOFF: Mr. Chairman, could I ask one more question of the staff?

CHAIRMAN EWAN: Yes.

MR. OSKOLKOFF: How are these to interlace with proposals that may be received before the deadline here in October? Will those be considered in a whole different batch or, you know, just how are you going to go about it?

MS. MASON: Well, that -- ideally the backlog proposals would be considered in addition to any new proposals but the council may well decide that one of the old proposals is not exactly appropriate now. So they may wish to simply formulate a new proposal that is based on the old one. And just with a cover letter or something saying, the proposal as it stands -- or amend or modify the old proposal. But ideally, the prioritized list should include both backlog proposals and new proposals that the council may wish to submit.

MR. MARSHALL: And there was no intention Mr. Chair, for the earlier proposals to have any weight over the others just because they were submitted earlier. The intention was, we didn't want people that have been told in the past, "No, this C&T is not --we're not dealing with this now." We didn't want those people to have to apply -- you know, submit another proposal on the same thing. So you can take the backlog and the new ones and any ones you might come up with and you needn't weight them according to when they were submitted.

MR. OSKOLKOFF: Mr. Chairman. If I could just ask one more question on the tail-end of that. So these are -- these proposals and the new proposals are going to run the same timeline then? Essentially they're going to...

MR. MARSHALL: Well, I don't know...

 $\ensuremath{\mathsf{MR.}}$ OSKOLKOFF: ...be put together and run for the next year or not?

LTD COURT REPORTERS

MR. MARSHALL: Once they're prioritized, their potential is that we might not be able to deal all with them this year. So once we get a list of priorities, we will probably draw a line and say we can handle this much this year and we're going to have to defer the others until next year. It depends on how much staff we've got to handle these. So I don't want to give the impression that they're all going to handled at the same time. They may not be. This list of priorities is going to perhaps require us to deal with some of these at a later date.

MR. OSKOLKOFF: My question is, because if we prioritize these now and then the end of October we have a dozen more proposals, don't we have to repriortize things again or -- or where do those come in at?

CHAIRMAN EWAN: Bruce.

2

3

7

8

9

10

11

12 13

14

15

16

17

18 19

20 21

22

23

24

25

26

27

28

29

30

31

32

33

34

35

36

37

38

39

40

42 43

44

45

46 47

48 49

50

MR. GREENWOOD: I think it gets pretty easy to get really confused by the backlog proposals, the new proposals that may come in from the public and what the regional council does. And I think in my discussions on this, I think it's really -- the course that's important is for the regional council to decide where their C&T priorities as a whole and everything else would kind of fit under that. For example, you may have an issue in Copper River Basin that you want it resolved immediately. That would be like the number one priority to be resolved. And maybe then the one --Parks Highway might be another priority issue. That might be number two priority issue that wants to be resolved. And there might be a couple of other ones that you'd want to work on. So you might have five proposals that you'll want to work on this year -- to have some resolution of this year. Anything else that would come in later in the year would then just be added on to the list underneath that. And at the winter meeting, you could then re-look at any other C&T proposals that came in between now and the end of October, and then repriortize for the following year. And so this is going to be a dynamic process that's going to continue to -- I would imagine your priorities may change on a year to year basis.

CHAIRMAN EWAN: Ralph.

MR. LOHSE: Mr. Chairman, I was listening to what Taylor was saying before about what Helga had in mind and I was looking at our agenda right here. And

LTD COURT REPORTERS

before we were -- could get into these existing C&T proposals -- review of ones that -- from the past, one of the things we were supposed to do is try to, as a C&T council, identify issues from our regions. Do we have any, in other words, burning issues that we feel need addressed from the region in which we live. And then when we look at these, we look at these in light of those issues and say this proposal fits into this issue in Unit 13 and can be addressed underneath that priority. This issue here is a dead issue at this point in time, it's not on our priority list. We have to defer it to a future date.

12 13 14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

2627

28

29

30

2

7

8

9

10

11

But before we can get into these -- I really feel like we have to do like Taylor said -- is go around and, making use of what we know, try to identify four or five priorities or some priorities or one or two or three, whatever it is, from the areas that we're Whether we have -- if we don't have one, we don't have one. And then take a look at these things and say, now how did these fit into those priorities? Either that or we can go through these on a one-by-one basis and say, "Well, we don't want to take action on This one sounds dumb. This one here we this one. don't see any need for. This one here looks like one we'd like to look at." But I really do think that the first thing that we should do is, you know, to me, we have some issues that we've brought up as priorities before. The Kenai subsistence moose hunt is one. Cantwell Road -- not the Cantwell Road but the road up by Denali is one that we've put on a list as something that we've said needs to be looked into.

35

36

37

38

39

Personally, I don't have any priority issue that needs to be looked into from my own standpoint but maybe other people do. And I think that would be one way to get started on this is, like he said, by subunit by sub-unit or by unit by unit, or by area that we're from. Do we see an issue in our area that's a priority that needs to be addressed?

40 41 42

43

CHAIRMAN EWAN: Yeah, well, along those lines, can we just go ahead and -- you've already made your comments, right, on that?

44 45 46

MR. LOHSE: I've already made my comments from the standpoint that I don't see any burning issues...

47 48 49

CHAIRMAN EWAN: Right.

50 51

MR. LOHSE: ...in my area that I know of.

LTD COURT REPORTERS

2

16 17 18

19

20 21

15

29

30

36

47 48

49 50

51

CHAIRMAN EWAN: Did you have...

MS. MASON: Mr. Chairman, I just wanted to agree with what Mr. Lohse suggested and then also suggest that, just so the council doesn't waste its time trying to shuffle this backlog and so forth, that the important thing, as far as the staff is concerned, is to find out what the issues are from each subregion. We can do the work of, you know, batching in the new proposals into these kinds of issues, as long as we have guidance from the council as to what kinds of things you think are the most important.

CHAIRMAN EWAN: Okay, thank you. Ben, do you have any burning issues from your area?

MR. ROMIG: Well, no, I don't think so. guess what I was kind of confused about was, I know there was particular proposals in here from people from my area. And they've been deferred essentially and now we've, you know, deferred action on customary and traditional use down there. And so I can't see that anything would be -- you know, how could you prioritize something that you don't have? In other words, we don't really have it -- right now I think we're dealing with -- on the Peninsula -- in fact, it would be Ninilchik, Port Graham and Nanwalek. Any proposals out of those areas wouldn't be, you know, a real high priority.

Well, from my area --CHAIRMAN EWAN: Okay. Copper River Area -- I haven't heard anything lately that people really want up there. I think they got what they want in a moose hunt. The only thing that the Copper River Area wanted and didn't get in the past is the ability to hunt in Unit 11 for caribou. believe that the Park Service recommended that there would be no hunt in that area and that's how this council voted. That's the only issue I heard talked about that we should -- the people in the Copper River region, they want the ability to hunt for caribou in Unit 11. I haven't heard of anything unless Fred might know of something. He's from that area also.

MR. LOHSE: Mr. Chairman, can I ask you a question?

> CHAIRMAN EWAN: Uh-huh (affirmative).

MR. LOHSE: I hadn't heard, how did your

LTD COURT REPORTERS

subsistence moose hunt turn out up there? Did it work out? Did it have any effect at all?

 CHAIRMAN EWAN: Yes, I was going to mention that. Yes, I heard some favorable comments about that. It really helped some of the people. In the past, I think statistics showed -- or data showed that we had something like two moose in special hunts in the past or something like that. This time we have, I think, something like five -- five moose. Five moose is five moose, you know.

MR. LOHSE: Uh-huh (affirmative).

CHAIRMAN EWAN: It's some meat on the table. I think it helped a lot. Lee.

MR. BASNAR: Yeah, I've got this Parks Highway problem that we've been wrestling with for maybe 10 years. But I've got a question before I decide whether I want to prioritize this again or not. If I may ask one of Mr. Twitchell from the Park Service? Hollis, I'm going to put you on the spot but -- in here it says, the name of the requestor, it says Mr. and Mrs. O'Connor. Is that Pat O'Connor and his wife?

MR. TWITCHELL: That's correct.

MR. BASNAR: It's my understanding Pat O'Connor has moved -- is no longer living in the area. Therefore this would become moot based on this particular requestor.

MR. TWITCHELL: That's correct. Pat has moved into the Palmer area on a permanent basis and that's in a non-rural area. So he's no longer a local user in the Denali area. Farther in your book I believe you'll see that the same proposal has been submitted by the Middle Nenana Advisory Committee to look at the C&T for moose in that area as well. So I think there's several different requestors beyond Pat, asking for a review of that same area.

MR. BASNAR: Thank you. In that case, Mr. Chairman, I would have that as a priority in my area. It's been a priority. I've been asked I don't know how many times, "Do you want me to prioritize this?" And the answer has always been yes. And here we are, still on the backlog list. I think ...

CHAIRMAN EWAN: So you don't have anything?

LTD COURT REPORTERS

1 2 MR. MARSHALL: And would you restate what it 3 -- Lee, what it is -- species and the area? 4 5 MR. BASNAR: Yes. We're talking about moose 6 and caribou. Do you want -- would it be easier if I 7 just give you the code number? 8 9 Sure. MR. MARSHALL: 10 11 MR. BASNAR: Okay. 048, 049, and there are 12 others which I have not studied that the Middle Nenana 13 Advisory Committee has come up with. And they seem to 14 be a series that starts with... 15 16 MR. JOHN: 55 to 60. 17 18 MR. BASNAR: Yeah, well, actually 52 and 53. I 19 don't know what happened to 54. And then 55, 56. 20 they ... 21 22 MR. MARSHALL: Do they all deal with the same 23 area? 24 25 MR. BASNAR: And they all deal with the same 26 area, the same species. 27 28 MR. MARSHALL: And it's just the Denali 29 Highway? 30 31 MR. BASNAR: Yeah, it's along the Parks 32 Highway... 33 34 MR. MARSHALL: Parks Highway. 35 36 MR. BASNAR: ...between those two specific 37 mileposts. And these people were... 38 39 MR. MARSHALL: Okay, thank you. 40 41 MR. BASNAR: ...dropped out. That's all I 42 would have. 43 44 CHAIRMAN EWAN: All right. Thank you. 45 think I've got to clarify one thing. Ralph asked me about the special moose hunt that -- for the audience, 46 47 I guess I better clarify what we were talking about. 48 This was the extension of days for a subsistence moose hunter in Unit 13. The people over there requested 49

LTD COURT REPORTERS

that and I believe we gave them a 10-days extension

before gave them a head start up in that area.

310 K Street, Suite 305 \$ Anchorage, Alaska 99501 \$ (907) 277-6688 \$ FAX (907) 277-1424

50

51

the Copper River Basin, you know, there's not that much federal land. It's mostly State and Native corporation lands, which is all managed under the State Fish and Game management. So the federal lands are a strip of, oh, about a mile, two, three miles wide along the highway up around Sourdough to -- almost to Paxson. But we're not talking about a lot of federal land. The Parks land, which is also federal land, has their own management program. So that is what we were talking about. Just that little piece of land up by Sourdough. I thought I'd clarify that before we -- somebody might want to know what we were talking about. Robert, do you have...

MR. HENRICHS: I don't see much in here concerning our area but I know there will be some proposals put in before the October 27th deadline.

CHAIRMAN EWAN: Okay. Gary.

We've spent a long time MR. OSKOLKOFF: highlighting my areas as -- I hate to belabor it any further. However, there will be a proposal coming forth from the Ninilchik Traditional Council which will ask to change the season that we have currently been given for moose. I would ask for the staff to be prepared to look into that one. And the hottest topic, of course, after that is going to be salmon. And not that we haven't had enough controversy here, but that is going to be the next hot topic for, I think, the Kenai Peninsula. And I think while everybody's in such fine fettle, we may as well ask the staff to start looking into the facts concerning that. Although there are proposals regarding that presently in the packet that we have before us, I think those will be further clarified and amended before the October deadline.

MR. MARSHALL: Gary, the first proposal you mentioned would be Subpart D proposal on the season or it would be a C&T?

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$ OSKOLKOFF: No, it would be just a change in the season.

MR. MARSHALL: Okay.

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$$ BRELSFORD: So the second with the salmon would be a C&T...

MR. MARSHALL: Yes.

LTD COURT REPORTERS

MR. OSKOLKOFF: Yeah.

3 MR. BRELSFORD

2

5

6 7

8

10

12

13

14

15 16

17 18

19 20

21

22

23

2425

26

27

28

29

30

31 32

33

34

35

36

37

38

39

40

41

42

43

44

45

46

47

48 49

50

MR. BRELSFORD: ...determination.

MR. MARSHALL: So this is more or less an early warning, rather than what your recommendation that this is a priority item? I'm not sure.

MR. OSKOLKOFF: I think these will be two -they exist. One exists in a season -- existing season
and one exists as a proposal now. But I'm just saying
that that proposal will probably be modified and I
think those are going to be the two that we will be
focusing on from my area.

MR. MARSHALL: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN EWAN: Fred.

MR. JOHN: Well, what I got was the extended hunt on federal land and people from my village and surrounding area were really happy with it. And I believe they went out and they -- you know, it was more an equalizer there because in our area when there's hunting season, the village usually don't catch anything. Any -- you know, right from there so, it kind of equalized everything if you want to call that equal. But I didn't get anything because I was in the hospital. I took a vacation and ended up being in the hospital almost three weeks. But I was sad about that.

And the other hunt -- the state hunt, they all had a turn to hunt up there. And we went up to Fairbanks to see our Copper River Native Association. A bunch of us from Mentasta. It was pretty interesting. We convinced four of them we needed a Tier Two hunt in Unit 13. They gave it to us and then the State turned around and opened it up to everybody -- the State of Alaska. And I don't know if that was good or bad but it, kind of, made more people come in that area from everywhere, you know. Everybody had a chance to get -- I think Tier Two hunt was more sub- -- the local subsistence area. That was disappointing but it -- the people were really happy with that. I think it kind of -- kind of made them think that, you know, at least somebody's probably looking out for them, you know. it was a good year.

MR. MARSHALL: You know, Fred, excuse me, but the way you -- I think this is similar to Gary, that this is probably going to be an adjustment to an

LTD COURT REPORTERS

existing season or is this a C&T? 2 3 MR. BRELSFORD: I think it was a report saying 4 that the council's action and the board's action last 5 year was successful... 6 7 MR. JOHN: Yeah. 8 9 MR. MARSHALL: Okay. But it isn't... 10 11 MR. BRELSFORD: ...in improving the 12 subsistence season this fall for people. 13 14 MR. MARSHALL: Okay. But it's not a C&T 15 priority issue, is what I'm trying -- that's what I'm 16 trying to capture here for the notes. Thank you. 17 18 CHAIRMAN EWAN: Yeah, Fred also mentioned 19 about the special Tier Two hunt or something the State 20 passed. 21 22 The special Tier Two hunt the State MR. JOHN: 23 That was -- that was good for them. 24 25 CHAIRMAN EWAN: You know, since you mentioned 26 that, I just want everybody to know that in the last 27 two times that I applied for a caribou permit, I didn't get a caribou permit. And that's years now -- for 28 29 several years now I haven't had a caribou permit, so... 30 31 MR. MARSHALL: You're not doing enough 32 creative writing there in your application. 33 34 CHAIRMAN EWAN: Okay, that, I guess, 35 constitutes all the comments from the various areas. 36 Anybody else have additional comment? Ιs 37 that enough? 38 39 That's... MS. MASON: 40 41 CHAIRMAN EWAN: Nobody has any real burning 42 issues. 43 44 MS. MASON: Yeah, I think it would not be 45 productive to continue to go through the things. 46 think it's better to just go on the basis of this kind 47 of recommendation. 48 49 CHAIRMAN EWAN: Taylor, do you have any 50 comments on this?

LTD COURT REPORTERS

310 K Street, Suite 305 \$ Anchorage, Alaska 99501 \$ (907) 277-6688 \$ FAX (907) 277-1424

51

```
MR. BRELSFORD: Well, I noticed that Helga
 2
    wanted to ask you to look at the existing ...
 3
 4
             MS. MASON:
                          The existing regulations.
 5
 6
             MR. BRELSFORD:
                              The next step in the sequence
 7
    in the agenda. Do you want to go ahead?
 8
 9
             MS. MASON: You have the regulation book.
10
11
             MR. BRELSFORD:
                             Well, each of the council
12
    members -- in the pocket in the back of your book,
13
    you've got a copy of the federal regs. And I think
14
    what Helga had in mind is for everybody to turn to Unit
15
    6 beginning on page 41. The introduction is on 41; the
16
    real C&T determinations are found starting on page 42.
17
     But if we were to just glance over those quickly,
18
    you'll see that for Unit 6 the existing C&T deter-
19
    minations for black bear are in that top right hand
20
    box. I think what she wanted to do was to have people
21
    look at the unit as a whole -- these existing
22
    C&T determinations and see if there are any obvious
23
    glitches, any communities left out, any obvious
24
    problems with them. And that then we would go to the
25
    remaining units located within Southcentral Alaska.
26
          It's, kind of, a second step on being sure we've
27
    thought out the issues and the priorities.
28
29
             CHAIRMAN EWAN:
                              Okay.
                                     So we should go down
30
    species by species? Is that what you're saying?
31
32
             MR. BRELSFORD:
                              I think that was Helga's idea,
33
    yes.
34
35
             CHAIRMAN EWAN:
                              I'll wait -- you wanted
36
    comments on these?
37
38
             MR. BRELSFORD:
                              That's right.
39
40
             CHAIRMAN EWAN:
                             All right.
41
42
             MR. BRELSFORD: Particularly those of you from
43
    Unit 6. If you see problems in these as you glance
44
    down, this would be a -- they might refresh your
45
    memory, for example, if...
46
47
             CHAIRMAN EWAN: All right, any comments on ...
48
49
             MR. MARSHALL: Mr. Chairman, it might ...
50
51
```

LTD COURT REPORTERS

Yes?

310 K Street, Suite 305 \$ Anchorage, Alaska 99501 \$ (907) 277-6688 \$ FAX (907) 277-1424

CHAIRMAN EWAN:

MR. MARSHALL: Excuse me, Mr. Chairman. It might help to explain before you begin this process, what the differences are between a no determination and no subsistence. It confuses a lot of folks, including sometimes ourselves.

CHAIRMAN EWAN: All right. Do you want to do that on the ...

MR. MARSHALL: Yeah, basically a no det- -these determinations were adopted from the State at the
time the federal government took over. A no determination means that there has not -- the issue has not
been addressed. It was not addressed by the State back
when they had jurisdiction and has not yet been
addressed by the Federal Subsistence Board. When you
see a no determination, that just means it hasn't been
dealt with and under our regulations, that also means
that any rural resident of the state is eligible to
hunt that species in that area under our regulations.
In other words, it excludes no one, because determinations haven't been made.

When you see a no subsistence, that means the boards have dealt with the issue and have come up with the finding that people in a particular area or community do not — have not customarily and traditionally harvested animals and therefore, they cannot be hunted under our regulation by those people in those areas. So there's an important distinction when you look over— and some of the no determinations, you might want to think about that whether you're satisfied with a situation where any rural resident can come into that area and hunt under our regulations.

CHAIRMAN EWAN: All right. Thank you. Process, I guess, wise, I'd like to, kind of, go through these right away because we have quite a list here. Ralph, do you have a...

MR. LOHSE: Yeah, Mr. Chairman, I'd like to ask Taylor a question if I can. I'll wait 'til he gets back.

CHAIRMAN EWAN: While we're waiting, do you have any comments on black bear in Unit 6?

MR. LOHSE: Yeah, that's what I want to ask him on. I've wondered why it says "except Cordova," you know.

LTD COURT REPORTERS

1 2 MR. BASNAR: That was my question. 3 4 CHAIRMAN EWAN: Taylor, there's a question for 5 you. 6 7 MR. BRELSFORD: Yes, I'm sorry. 8 9 MR. LOHSE: When we take a look at black bear, 10 evidently then there has been a determination for these 11 communities right up here? Is that -- am I... 12 13 MR. BRELSFORD: That's correct. Those were 14 the original determinations incorporated into the 15 federal program. 16 17 And do you have any idea why MR. LOHSE: 18 Cordova was left out of that one there? 19 20 MR. BRELSFORD: I'm not going to have the 21 specialized knowledge, no. 22 23 MR. LOHSE: Yeah. 24 25 MR. BRELSFORD: And I'm not sure if anybody 26 here works ... 27 28 MR. ZEMPKE: I think it was when the State had 29 that regulation. 30 31 MR. BOS: Mr. Chairman? 32 33 CHAIRMAN EWAN: Yes, there we go. 34 35 MR. BOS: At the time the State was making its 36 determinations, the Cordova community, through the 37 Cordova Fish and Game Advisory Committee, did not want 38 to participate in having a subsistence determination 39 for that community. 40 41 MR. LOHSE: That's right. You're right. 42 43 MR. BOS: And so the Board of Game excluded 44 Cordova from that positive determination. 45 46 CHAIRMAN EWAN: Will that answer your 47 question? 48 49 MR. LOHSE: You're right. I can remember that 50 basically they said that they could exist underneath

LTD COURT REPORTERS

310 K Street, Suite 305 \$ Anchorage, Alaska 99501 \$ (907) 277-6688 \$ FAX (907) 277-1424

the current sport license.

1 2 CHAIRMAN EWAN: Is everything okay on black 3 bears then? Ralph. 4 5 MR. LOHSE: I guess it's okay, yeah. 6 7 CHAIRMAN EWAN: Can we move down -- yeah, go 8 ahead. 9 10 MR. HENRICHS: No,... 11 12 CHAIRMAN EWAN: Oh, okay. 13 14 ...it's not okay. I don't want MR. HENRICHS: 15 Cordova excluded period. I don't care what the local 16 advisory committee said. Our tribe, I know, doesn't 17 want to be excluded and they don't work through the 18 advisory committee. 19 20 CHAIRMAN EWAN: Do you want to recommend that 21 Cordova be included? 22 23 MR. HENRICHS: Yeah, I certainly do. 24 25 MR. BRELSFORD: The step at this stage in the 26 process would be a proposal. And the proposal form is the one that Rachel went through a few minutes ago. 27 28 either the tribe itself or individual council members 29 or the council as a whole would need to fill out a 30 proposal and submit that to start the process of review 31 this year. 32 33 CHAIRMAN EWAN: Okay? 34 35 MR. HENRICHS: Sure. 36 37 CHAIRMAN EWAN: Yeah. Somebody else have a 38 comment somewhere? I'd like to go down and to look ... 39 40 MR. MARSHALL: Is the intent here -- I'd just 41 like to clarify -- is the intent that we are going to 42 expect a proposal to be submitted? I want to clarify 43 that in those cases where I'm going to walk out of here 44 with a proposal form filled out... 45 46 CHAIRMAN EWAN: Will there be a proposal 47 coming forth? 48 ...and no further action's 49 MR. MARSHALL: 50 necessary and make sure that when one comes up where I don't fill a form out, I'd like to know who

LTD COURT REPORTERS

know, be sure there's going to be follow-up and that
people -- somebody knows that that's going to be
required.

MR. HENRICHS: I understand that.

2

3

4 5

6 7

8

10

11 12

13

14 15

16 17

18

19

20 21

2223

24

25 26

27

28

29

30

31

32

33

34

35

36

37

38 39

40

41 42

43 44

45

46

47

48

49 50

51

CHAIRMAN EWAN: So, we can expect a proposal on this then?

MR. HENRICHS: Yeah, you're going to get probably several proposals.

MR. MARSHALL: Okay.

MR. MARSHALL: Thank you, Mr. Chair.

CHAIRMAN EWAN: Okay. The next species, brown bear. Does anybody have comments on that? (Pause)

If not, we'll move on to deer. It says here it was determined no determination. I'm not familiar with deer at all so I don't have any comments myself.

 $\mbox{MR. HENRICHS:} \mbox{ I expect there will be some proposals on deer too.}$

CHAIRMAN EWAN: All right. Robert just said that he expects proposals on deer here too. Go on to No comments. goat? No comments. What about moose? We'll move on to coyote? No comments. To red fox? How about hare? Rabbit? No comments. We'll go to The wolf? Wolverine? lynx? Grouse? Ptarmigan? Do you want us to go to the trapping also, at the same For trapping, beaver? Any comments on beaver time? trapping? All right, no comments. We'll move on to coyote again, for trapping? No comments. To red fox? Lynx? Marten? Mink and weasel? Muskrat? Otter? Wolf? Wolverine?

MR. OSKOLKOFF: That's some pretty thin eating.

MR. BRELSFORD: Well, I think the -- so the benefit of this discussion is to realize that there is a pretty strong concern around -- on the issue that Robert raised, that the tribe will submit a proposal. Remember, our concern right now is priority setting. Recognizing where the issues are. So for many things, there weren't concerns; in one key issue there is.

CHAIRMAN EWAN: Okay.

LTD COURT REPORTERS

MR. BRELSFORD: So that's kind of the value. 2 We can be... 3 4 MR. HENRICHS: Yeah. 5 6 MR. BRELSFORD: ...quick about it, but this is 7 helping us to learn what the priorities are in the 8 region. Unit 7 would be the next... 9 10 CHAIRMAN EWAN: Okay, Unit 7. 11 12 MR. BRELSFORD: ...unit concerned, Mr. 13 Chairman. 14 15 CHAIRMAN EWAN: Why don't we just take the 16 whole thing and just ask if there are any 17 recommendations for change or ... 18 19 MR. OSKOLKOFF: Mr. Chairman, if I could, on 20 Unit 7, I believe there are proposals -- a variety of 21 proposals from Ninilchik residents and from the 22 Ninilchik Traditional Council regarding both Units 7 23 and 15 but I think we can -- we can take them up in the 24 form of the proposals that are currently there. 25 don't see that they are going to override the 26 priorities that I mentioned earlier. Is that helpful 27 at all? 28 29 I believe so. I think that's MR. BRELSFORD: 30 -- maybe we're finished on Unit 7 and we can move on. 31 32 MR. OSKOLKOFF: I would defer to Ben, if he 33 has any comments regarding Unit 7. 34 35 MR. ROMIG: I quess I don't -- you know, I 36 can't really speak for what somebody else is going to 37 send in. 38 39 MR. OSKOLKOFF: Yeah. 40 41 CHAIRMAN EWAN: That is true. There's no way of knowing what, really -- many people in the problem 42 43 area right here, don't communicate that much. And if anybody has any -- you know, in the audience -- has any 44 45 comments, I'd be willing to listen to it. There's no 46 recommendation on Unit 7 so we'll move on to... 47 48 Unit 11... MR. BRELSFORD: 49 50 CHAIRMAN EWAN: 11.

LTD COURT REPORTERS

310 K Street, Suite 305 \$ Anchorage, Alaska 99501 \$ (907) 277-6688 \$ FAX (907) 277-1424

51

MR. BRELSFORD: ...would be the next unit in 2 your area. 3 4 CHAIRMAN EWAN: I believe I mentioned the one 5 that I... 6 7 MR. BRELSFORD: That's on page 61. 8 9 CHAIRMAN EWAN: I've heard -- you heard already that the people of my area would like to hunt 10 11 in Unit 11. That's the only one that I've heard of. 12 I'm not personally advocating that but there's a group, 13 Copper River Native Association and some villages in 14 that area there have, I believe, been talking about 15 this. That's the only one I can think of. Fred, do 16 you have any comment on this? 17 18 MR. OSKOLKOFF: Oh, is it a particular 19 species? 20 21 MR. LOHSE: Caribou. 22 23 I didn't hear that. MR. OSKOLKOFF: 24 25 CHAIRMAN EWAN: Pardon? 26 27 MR. OSKOLKOFF: Is that a particular species 28 you were talking about? 29 30 CHAIRMAN EWAN: Caribou. 31 32 MR. OSKOLKOFF: Caribou. 33 34 CHAIRMAN EWAN: Caribou hunting. Yeah. we talked about that last year. Remember that we voted 35 36 that we recommend no hunting. Okay, we'll move on to 37 the next one. Unit 12 or... 38 39 MR. BRELSFORD: No, actually, Mr. Chairman, 40 Unit 13... 41 42 CHAIRMAN EWAN: 13. 43 44 MR. BRELSFORD: ...would be the next one 45 located in Southcentral Alaska. 46 47 CHAIRMAN EWAN: Yes, Lee. 48 49 MR. BASNAR: On this one it's redundant, but on moose and the rural residents of Unit 13. And I 50

LTD COURT REPORTERS

don't know where the residents of Chickaloon get in

here. That surprises me. I don't know where that came 2 from. 3 4 That's where they met. CHAIRMAN EWAN: 5 6 MR. MARSHALL: You know, perhaps I can explain 7 what happened there. We got a letter last year from 8 the Chickaloon community pointing out that their 9 community sits astride a unit boundary between 11 and 10 And that the people on the east side of the river 11 had C&T uses in Unit 13 while the -- or in Unit 11 12 while the people on the west side did not, and 13 questioned the logic of that. And we agreed with them 14 that the C&T is a community-based process and there was 15 no intention to do that. So administratively the 16 board, last year, included all the residents of 17 Ninilchik as far as... 18 19 MR. LOHSE: Chickaloon. 20 21 MR. MARSHALL: Chickaloon. Once you get an 22 issue in your mind it stays there. All the residents 23 of Chickaloon now have C&T for Unit 11. 24 25 MR. LOHSE: And 13. 26 27 MR. MARSHALL: 14 -- yeah, I'm sorry. 28 29 CHAIRMAN EWAN: 13. 30 31 MR. MARSHALL: Yeah, I'm getting my units 32 mixed up. 33 34 CHAIRMAN EWAN: Okay. 35 36 MR. MARSHALL: But I think you get the picture 37 there. 38 39 CHAIRMAN EWAN: Okay. 40 41 MR. BASNAR: Okay, well, thank you. 42 43 MR. MARSHALL: It was an artificial situation 44 created by the unit boundary. 45 46 MR. BASNER: I'm glad it's cleared up. That's 47 good. 48 49 MR. MARSHALL: Yeah. Yeah. 50

LTD COURT REPORTERS

but again,

310 K Street, Suite 305 \$ Anchorage, Alaska 99501 \$ (907) 277-6688 \$ FAX (907) 277-1424

MR. BASNAR:

51

clear up this Milepost 216 to 239 issue which is listed Like I say, it's redundant, but since we're in here. going through this, I'll mention it again.

Do you want to talk about it?

2

3

4 5

6

7 8

9

10 11

12

13 14

15

16

17

CHAIRMAN EWAN: To remind me of what...

MR. BASNAR:

Yeah, if you need some more reminder, okay. Yeah. These people between these two mileposts on the Denali -- on the Parks Highway have been denied C&T use. They were found to be rural but didn't have C&T when, in fact, they've lived there and hunted there for years and years. Denali National Park expanded, took in their hunting territory. Denali Park withdrew their permits and so they were not permitted to hunt because they weren't found to have C&T use. And this needs to be moved up on the priority to number one as far as I'm concerned.

18 19

CHAIRMAN EWAN: Hollis, you have a comment?

20 21 22

23

24

25

26

27

28

29

30

31

32

36 37

38

39

40

41

42

That's an issue.

MR. TWITCHELL: I'd like to explain that Mile 216 to 239 along the Parks Highway is in Unit 20C outside of Unit 13. And it involves a group of people of about 12 individuals who had subsistence use permits from the park in the '80s. In 1988 the Department of Fish and Game passed a negative C&T determination for that area, 216 to 239, prohibiting the use of moose and caribou, saying they did not have subsistence use of those species. With the passage of that C&T determination, their permits became questionable since that's primarily what they were subsisting, moose and caribou. So it involves a road quartered area in Unit 20C for the use of moose and caribou in Unit 20C.

33 34 35

> And the other issue is the fact that several of these individuals have traveled to the south into Unit 13 and had engaged in both moose and caribou hunting in Unit 13 as well as 20C. So the question has come up and several proposals have been made to question and appeal that existing C&T determination to not only re-authorize their use of moose and caribou in 20C, but to also include their use in Unit 13 as well.

43 44 45

So that's why the issue comes before this council.

46 47

CHAIRMAN EWAN: All right. What were you recommending, Lee, that we do?

48 49 50

51

MR. BASNAR: I'm recommending once again that be moved up to top priority.

LTD COURT REPORTERS

CHAIRMAN EWAN: To include them in this...

MR. BASNAR: To find favorably that they have C&T use of moose and caribou in 13.

CHAIRMAN EWAN: All right. Okay. Any other item in Unit 13? I don't have anything. So we'll move on then.

MR. BRELSFORD: Unit 14 would be next.

CHAIRMAN EWAN: 14. All right. Any comments on Unit 14?

MR. OSKOLKOFF: I think we have to take into account, Mr. Chairman, the discussion regarding Chickaloon and also perhaps the -- I would like to have a discussion regarding the other tribes within the area that is connecting Eklutna -- Knik is located in Wasilla, their offices are. But they're from the surrounding area and I think it might be wise to combine that for brevity's sake, with the discussion regarding Chickaloon and its problems with being basically on the border. I think we can, kind of, interlace those two discussions. At the same time, I don't know if that's helpful for the staff to...

MR. BRELSFORD: I think we might need something, Gary, more specific in the way of a proposal before we could proceed on it. Something along the lines of, for the community of, the following species are customarily and traditionally used.

MR. OSKOLKOFF: What I'll do then is ask those groups, since they've asked me, regarding process and they're feeling a little left out, if they would put forth a proposal by the October deadline.

MR. BRELSFORD: And I think you realize those are going to be rural determinations. Those are questions of rural determination rather than C&T alone.

MR. OSKOLKOFF: Yeah.

CHAIRMAN EWAN: For...

MR. BRELSFORD: For Chickaloon -- pardon me, for Knik and Eklutna. Quite a large area from Anchorage north is non-rural. The Mat-Su Valley on both of the tribal communities that Gary refers to are

LTD COURT REPORTERS

located in non-rural areas.

2

4

7

8

9

10

11

12

13 14

15

16 17

18

19

20 21

22 23

2425

26

27

28

29

30

31

32

33

34 35

36

37

38

39

40

41

42

43

44

45

46

47

48 49

50

51

CHAIRMAN EWAN: Okay. No comments on the season and bag limits for this unit? If not, is that it then? Are there more?

MR. BRELSFORD: For Unit 14, we would have Unit 15. Although it's the one we -- you've discussed it previously so there may be no further discussion needed. And then finally Unit -- let me just take a second to be sure that nobody has anything on Unit 15. The west side of the Kenai Peninsula.

MR. OSKOLKOFF: Nothing beyond what was just testified about.

MR. BRELSFORD: Beyond what we've already said. Then Unit 16 would be the last of these for the Southcentral region.

CHAIRMAN EWAN: Unit 16. Ralph.

MR. LOHSE: Taylor, you know, it really would be helpful if -- I know they've got the -- they've got the definitions at the start and I know that's a typical government way of doing things so that you have to remember the definition all of the time when you look at -- but it would sure be a lot easier -- like when it said "Coyote," instead of saying "No determination," you could say "No determination" on there but you should say "All rural residents" so that we understood what it meant. And when it says, "No subsistence," we should just say -- it doesn't say -it doesn't really mean no subsistence, it means no subsistence priority. And there is a difference, you know. And I, myself, would like these to be more clear, rather than use code, say what you mean. determination means all Alaska rural residents. subsistence means no subsistence priority. It doesn't mean there's no subsistence on the animal. It means that it has no priority. Just simply because there can be some mix-up the way things are written right now, at least in understanding. I think the average person that doesn't, you know, -- if you don't happen to read the little paragraph ahead of time and you just happen to look at the regulations, it doesn't mean anything to No determination. What does it mean, you know.

MR. BRELSFORD: I think that's a very helpful suggestion on clarity ...

LTD COURT REPORTERS

1 MR. MARSHALL: It is a very good suggestion. 2 We probably explain that to the public more than --3 that call in -- more than any other single ... 4 5 MR. LOHSE: Yeah. 6 7 MR. MARSHALL: ...single item. 8 9 MR. BASNAR: Good point, Ralph. 10 11 CHAIRMAN EWAN: No comments on Unit 16? I 12 guess then we're done. Okay. 13 14 MR. LOHSE: Break time. 15 16 CHAIRMAN EWAN: What time is it? 17 18 MR. LOHSE: 25 'till 11:00 19 20 MR. BASNAR: 11:30 -- 25 'till 12:00. 21 22 CHAIRMAN EWAN: Do you want to go until 12:00, 23 I quess. What's our next item? 24 25 MR. BRELSFORD: I see that the next item Helga 26 had laid out was to actually go back to the backlog. 27 It says, council action, prioritizing the backlog of C&T proposals. That would sort of take us -- that 28 29 would conclude this whole area. 30 31 I thought we just did that. MR. OSKOLKOFF: 32 33 Didn't we just do that? MR. BASNAR: 34 35 CHAIRMAN EWAN: I thought we deferred that? 36 37 We didn't defer it. MR. LOHSE: 38 39 MR. BRELSFORD: Well, the point was raised 40 this morning that you might want a little more time to 41 look through that before we enter into a discussion of 42 it. 43 44 Okay. Yes, Ralph. CHAIRMAN EWAN: 45 46 MR. LOHSE: I was under the impression from -now maybe I'm wrong, but I was under the impression 47 48 that what could be done is after we identified what the priorities are in our areas and in the units and sub-49

LTD COURT REPORTERS

units, that staff could then take a look at these and see which of these fit priority. I must have been

310 K Street, Suite 305 \$ Anchorage, Alaska 99501 \$ (907) 277-6688 \$ FAX (907) 277-1424

50

was I wrong on that? We still want to go through these on an individual basis and toss out or stick in?

MS. MASON: My view is that it would not be a real efficient use of the council's time to go through this whole list one by one. I believe that we have enough guidance from what you guys told us about the important issue, plus the proposals that will come in. We will be able to look at both of those and make a rough priority list. Yeah, we will be able to say, which are the ones that you think are the most important to deal with now. And I think that's the cut we need to make. So in answer to your question, I don't think it's necessary to go through those.

MR. LOHSE: Unless we want to.

CHAIRMAN EWAN: All right. What do we want to do here?

MR. LOHSE: Mr. Chairman, I would suggest that over our break, as individual council members, we look through this list. Just because these have been submitted by people. And if we see one or two or if we see something that we feel needs to be brought up to the council, that we bring them back as individual council members instead of going through the list one by one and does anybody have any comment on this one, does anybody have any comment on that one. And that way if you see one that fits into your priorities or you see one that needs addressed and brought up this year, we can at least bring it forward so that it gets on this year's -- this year's packet. And because there might be something in here that doesn't fit, what we've already prioritized but that we recognize as an issue that should be dealt with and so we can bring it forward. But we don't need to do that, I don't think, as a group. We can do that individually and then you can ask for a time when we bring them forward.

MR. BRELSFORD: At 1 o'clock, for example. If we broke a little early now? Or would that be too quick?

MR. LOHSE: That's up to the Chairman. We could do it at the end of the meeting even. I mean, I have no comment on how long we need to look at them but...

CHAIRMAN EWAN: Probably over lunch.

LTD COURT REPORTERS

MR. LOHSE: Yeah, I mean, if we broke now, we could all just sit here for 20 minutes and look at them and scan through them, then we'd have an idea, you know.

CHAIRMAN EWAN: Any objection to doing that? All right, let's do that. We'll break for lunch after that. I guess right now is a break for lunch, right?

MR. BRELSFORD: So we would recess now and reconvene at 1 o'clock. Is that your intention, Mr. Chairman?

MR. LOHSE: Then we could spend a little time looking at this and taking it to our lunch breaks with us.

CHAIRMAN EWAN: Okay. Recess until 1 o'clock. (5557)

(Off record - 11:40 a.m.) (On record - 1:10 p.m.)

(Tape: 310-1844) (0040)

CHAIRMAN EWAN: I'll call the meeting back to order. Before we left we decided to review the deferred proposals that we had in our packets, to review them over lunch, and if you have the proposals are open for comment right now. Do you have comment, Lee?

MR. BASNAR: Yes, Mr. Chairman, I'd like to call upon Hollis Twitchell again from the Denali National Park to get a little background on why -- I wanted to prioritize the proposal. I guess the code number is CO-48 and CO-49, if Dick is keeping score there. And Hollis would, kind of, give us a little background on the length, duration and the focus on this proposal.

MR. TWITCHELL: I mentioned earlier that these individuals in the area of 216 to 239 had subsistence use permits from the park issued in 1980, right after ANILCA. So they were reviewed and authorized as subsistence users on park lands. They continued to use the resource up until 1988 when a negative C&T determination was made on moose and caribou for them to use moose in 20C. They subsequently have appealed that, first to the State Board of Fish and Game and

LTD COURT REPORTERS

then secondarily to the Federal Subsistence Board. so this appeal has been pending for a number of years. The Denali Subsistence Resource Commission has gone on record in writing both to the State and to the Federal Subsistence Board, asking both of those bodies to review the C&T at the earliest possible time. Denali National Park has gone on record in supporting this appeal and we stand on the original determination that these individuals had a customary and traditional practice of using moose and caribou from Denali Park The Eastern Interior Regional Advisory Council has listened to Pat and the other individuals and they have gone on record in the letter to the Federal Subsistence Board about three years ago, urging the board to move the review of this C&T up to the earliest possible date. So formally, those bodies are all interested in having this reviewed again. That's as much as I wanted to say. If there was any further questions, I'll try to answer those.

4

7

8

9

10

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20 21

22

2324

25 26

27

28 29

30 31

32

33

34 35

36

37

38 39

40 41

42 43

44 45

46

47

48

49

50

CHAIRMAN EWAN: You did -- Hollis, you did mention that this area here is in Unit 20?

MR. TWITCHELL: That is correct.

CHAIRMAN EWAN: And is it in the eastern boundary? Eastern region?

MR. TWITCHELL: That's correct.

MR. BASNAR: To clarify that a little more, Mr. Chairman, these people live in Unit 20 but customarily and traditionally hunted in both 20 and 13.

CHAIRMAN EWAN: That is not what my question was. I just wanted to know where they -- what area they were.

MR. BASNAR: Where they were.

CHAIRMAN EWAN: Yeah.

CHAIRMAN EWAN: Okay.

MR. TWITCHELL: That is correct. Mile 216 starts just across the Nenana River, which is the boundary between Unit 13 and Unit 20A. And so these individuals actually reside in Unit 20A, along the rural quarter area. And it's true, as Lee was saying, that these individuals, several of them anyhow, have utilized the areas in Unit 13E as well for caribou and

LTD COURT REPORTERS

moose. And one individual used the south side for bear 2 as well. 3 4 CHAIRMAN EWAN: Did you want to take any 5 specific action on this proposal or ... 6 7 MR. BASNAR: Mr. Chairman, this council in the 8 past wrote a letter requesting that this be made a top 9 priority. And I just think that -- I think we've done all we need to do. I don't think another letter is 10 11 going to do anything. But I sure hope somebody is 12 listening and moves this up on the priority list. 13 14 CHAIRMAN EWAN: Okay. Any other proposal that 15 you want to talk about at this time? I quess none. 16 we'll just -- we're done with the proposals here on the 17 list. 18 19 MR. MARSHALL: Could I clarify, Lee, that 20 you're not making a proposal at this time? 21 22 MR. BASNAR: I am not. 23 24 MR. MARSHALL: Nor is the council. 25 26 MR. BASNAR: I'm just reiterating that... 27 28 MR. MARSHALL: Fine. Thank you. 29 30 MR. BASNAR: ...we want this high priority. 31 32 CHAIRMAN EWAN: I think he said that we 33 already took action and... 34 35 MR. MARSHALL: Yeah, just wanted to make sure. 36 37 CHAIRMAN EWAN: All right. What's next then? 38 39 MR. BRELSFORD: Well, I think we would now 40 turn to Item 8, and it says, announce that the floor 41 will be open to C&T proposals under agenda Item 9D. 42 That refers to a point later in the meeting where if the council itself wants to put forward proposals, 43 44 those would be appropriate. I'm on page 2 of the 45 agenda, just following the lunch hour. That's, I think, just a point of information rather than an 46 47 And then the final item under this topic action item. 48 would be number 9, any other C&T concerns. 49

LTD COURT REPORTERS

this one here that you just mentioned? What that

CHAIRMAN EWAN: Okay, could you explain this

310 K Street, Suite 305 \$ Anchorage, Alaska 99501 \$ (907) 277-6688 \$ FAX (907) 277-1424

50

51

is? The 9D?

2

4

7

8

10

12 13

14 15

16

17 18

19

20

21 22

2324

25

26

2728

29

30

31

32

33

34

35

36

37

38

39

40

41

42

43 44

45 46

47

48

49 50

51

MR. BRELSFORD: Well, I'll confess to you, as I read the agenda, Item 9D would come up Friday morning and 9 is New Business. As you go down to 9D, it says the workshop on wildlife conservation management. I'm not sure why. I think that maybe...

MS. MASON: Taylor, isn't 9D on that same page -- is -- any other Old Business? It's just three items down from where...

MR. LOHSE: No, 9 is New Business.

 $\,$ MR. BRELSFORD: I thought that would have been 8D but...

CHAIRMAN EWAN: So, all we want to do is any other -- announce if there's any new business on C&T proposals? That's all we want to do?

MR. LOHSE: Yeah.

CHAIRMAN EWAN: Okay, that's been done. If anybody here wants to -- council members want to make any other proposals?

MR. BRELSFORD: Mr. Chairman, I thought it might be useful to read -- to advise the council again that a specific C&T proposal was submitted last night, for your information, from the Kenai Peninsula Outdoor Coalition. And I'm not sure that there were enough copies for everybody to have one. So just for your information, I could read the proposed change. And that is, "to remove customary and traditional use determinations on all fish and game species for all Kenai Peninsula communities except Nanwalek and Port Graham. Customary and traditional use determinations for Nanwalek and Port Graham should be limited to black bear, moose and mountain goats." So this would go forward for public review and in February, it would come back before you with some staff work for your final recommendation. But it's in the hopper as of last night.

CHAIRMAN EWAN: Okay. So since there's nothing else on 9D, which is any other Old Business on C&T proposals, we'll go on to then, 9?

MR. BRELSFORD: Actually, we would be on this Item B, scheduled for 2:15. The item reads, an update

LTD COURT REPORTERS

on the moose hunt in Unit 15 and discussion of the role of wildlife biologists requested by Mr. Ewan and Mr. Oskolkoff. What I would propose, Mr. Chairman, is perhaps you could clarify for us the topic, the interest. And Dick Marshall was prepared to respond or provide any information that you might have in mind.

6

78

9

10

11

12

13

14 15

16

17

18

19

202122

23

2425

26

27

28

29

30

31

32

33

34

35

36

37

38

39

40

41

42

43

44

45 46

47

48

49

50

CHAIRMAN EWAN: Okav. This really was -- my intent was really for the Federal Subsistence Board or staff to answer my question about what -- where do we as a council come in -- where does our role come in? There's a biologist role; there's a council role, and the federal subsistence considers these proposals from the council and gets comments from the biologists. From what I've seen in the past, maybe two proposals that we made to the Federal Subsistence Board, they took the recommendation of the game biologist and, kind of, went against our proposal. So I'm wondering why are we in the process -- the way they don't listen to our proposals and, you know, go with the biologists. Why don't you just have the biologists make the recommendations to the Federal Subsistence Board and then forget about our role here? That was my question.

MR. MARSHALL: Mr. Chair, I'll try to address this issue. And I'd like to expand your -- the issue, if you don't mind, to include not only the biologist with regional responsibility, but the anthropologist and the coordinator as well because what we have done with our staff is to give all our biologists, anthropologists and coordinators a regional responsibility to address issues and also to support the councils in that area. So they had a dual role. They are here to assist you in interpretation of information, providing information to you, helping you draft your documents. But they also have another responsibility, and that is for every proposal or request for reconsideration or special action, we prepare a staff analysis of that That analysis is independent from the council's recommendation and independent from the ADF&G position. They look at the information, distill it, discuss it within the team and come up with a conclusion based on their analysis. That conclusion does not necessarily support either side.

It may, when they reach their conclusions, it may indeed support ADF&G's position. It may support the council's position and it may take an entirely new position. That is not couched in the term of a recommendation but rather a conclusion. That staff analysis then goes to the interagency staff committee

LTD COURT REPORTERS

as a staff analysis. They look at it. If they agree with the conclusions reached in that staff analysis, they, kind of, wordsmith that conclusion and turn it into a staff committee recommendation that goes to the board. The board then is faced with the -- with several perspectives on an issue. They're faced with this independent staff analysis, looking at the information that's available, but they also at that time, take into consideration the council's position on that. And they'll have to weigh -- that's what they're paid to do. They're paid to sort out this information.

CHAIRMAN EWAN: Okay. I think I understand the process fairly well and I think the council members understand what you're saying. My concern is when you're weighing, it seems like to me like you're going in -- you weigh the biologist's position over council's. I'm talking about the Federal Subsistence Board's decisions. We made several recommendations that were turned around because of what I heard the biologist recommend. And that's usually the way the Federal Subsistence Board decided. I'm just very concerned as a council member that I'm just spinning my wheels here. I can recommend a number of things but it's always the biologist that has the final say.

MR. MARSHALL: You know, I guess I would tend to almost take an opposite position. Having been with the program prior to the council's coming on board and becoming the effective voice they are that I have seen, you know, in the last two years, more deference to the council position than I had anticipated.

CHAIRMAN EWAN: All right. Yeah, I think you...

MR. MARSHALL: Roy, I'm talking statewide. Not necessarily looking at the situation on the Kenai, whether -- whether -- what the track record is. But I know just in general, the councils have had an astounding -- been an astounding factor in how the board has ...

CHAIRMAN EWAN: I wanted you to hear what my concern was and that's basically why I wanted this on the agenda. I feel like I don't want to start discussing on any proposal that the biologists may be against. We should stop right there and let the biologist make their presentation to the Federal Subsistence Board. I mean, this process of going through a day, half a day of meeting and then being

LTD COURT REPORTERS

overturned by the Federal Subsistence Board is very discouraging. I don't know. I just want to make that point. I think Gary wanted to make that point. I understand the role is very important of the biologist but we're here for a role also.

MR. MARSHALL: And I would like to stress again though Mr. Chair, that -- you know, that it isn't just the biologist that puts the staff analysis together and reach a conclusion. You know, sometimes there is disagreement within that regional team, you know, as to what the conclusions should be. And when that occurs, we often express that in the conclusion that there is uncertainty within the team on how to proceed. It's the staff committee's job then to take those disparate points of view, and for the purposes of the staff analysis, come up with a recommendation. But, you know, I do believe that the board has listened to the councils. Maybe not in all cased but -- but I don't think we could be where we are now without you. That's my own -- my own feeling.

CHAIRMAN EWAN: I think I had my say. Anybody else want to comment on this? Yes, Lee.

MR. JOHN: I feel -- Mr. Chairman, I feel the same about what Roy said. I felt like that there was a -- what we brought up and then what the biologist brought up was completely different than what I heard here and what I heard over there at the board meeting. And I felt like we were just spinning our wheels. I didn't like it. Another thing I didn't like was a personal attack on a -- on a -- on one of our board member here. I don't -- I think that was uncalled for and I didn't think that was even...

MR. MARSHALL: I think there was an apology given for that, you know and, I understand your concern. You know, some of -- this is a pretty intense situation. I know you probably think about it outside the council meetings but we deal with this in-house five days a week. And it gets pretty intense, really, within our own -- within our agency. So we apologize when those things happen. I agree with you, they shouldn't happen. But I think in that case, we got an immediate apology on it and I hope we can forget that one.

CHAIRMAN EWAN: Yeah, Lee had his hand up here. Go ahead, Lee.

LTD COURT REPORTERS

MR. BASNAR: Mr. Chairman, I'd hate terribly to have to make decisions, myself, without having biological input. I'm very concerned about the resource. And without input on the biological impact of some of the suggestions from each one of the members, I'd have a very difficult time to reach any kind of a conclusion. And I think that most all of us would agree. We need that biological input. Now we may be experts in our own field, but I think our field is very narrow. It may extend a couple miles around our house or whatever.

But nevertheless, we need the input. doesn't mean that we have to abide by the input. want the input from the biologist. I, in most cases, I probably will defer to their expertise because these people have degrees in biology and years of experience in earning their living doing just that whereas I don't have a degree in biology. When our recommendations go forward, the council recommendation may not necessarily be my individual feeling. Maybe I voted in opposition and I was not on the side that prevailed. That doesn't make me a bad guy or it doesn't make the people that gave me advice that I relied on a bad person. we all have to realize that we come to this table from all different walks of life, all different experiences in the wildlife situation. And I think the biologist gives us some input upon which to base some good rational decision.

When it gets to the board, the board is in the same situation as we are here. For example, maybe Fred makes a proposal and I'm not sure if I like his proposal, so we call upon a biologist. Well, then it's up to Fred and I to decide whether we want to believe the biologist or not. We find the board in the same situation. It's a judgment call. Anytime you have a judgment call, some people are on the wrong side of the judgment and aren't happy. I'm not happy with all of the board decisions either. But I do feel that the biologists provide a valuable input.

CHAIRMAN EWAN: I don't think anybody's disputing that. They have a role. I said that. But if they are going to be the deciding factor that the board's going to make their determination on, then why are we going through the process of discussing proposals and making proposals and so on. That's what I'm saying. Yeah. Ralph?

MR. LOHSE: I see what you're saying there,

LTD COURT REPORTERS

Roy, that if there's a biological interdiction to start off with, tell us so that we don't have to go through the whole thing. I can understand that -- you know, I don't like to use the word veto but, there's a possibility anytime that you deal with people, myself included, and our interests that get in the way, that we -- that we might not look at the biological aspects as much as we'd look at the user aspects. And there's times that we might recommend something that is not biologically well for whatever species that we're dealing with. If I remember right from reading it, that is the top priority. The basic protection of the game ends up being the top priority. So if we do make a -- if we do make something that looks like it cannot be held up biologically, that's basically going to be a veto. But I'm like Roy, if you see us proceeding in that line to start off with, tell that this isn't going to biologically fly so we don't continue to waste our time and come up with a proposal and everything that in the end doesn't work because it can't work.

MR. MARSHALL: We'll try to do that. It's a little touchy because we're not decision makers.

MR. LOHSE: Yeah.

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21 22

23

2425

2627

28

29

30

31

32

33

34

35

36

37 38

39

40

41

42 43 44

45 46

47

48

49

50

MR. MARSHALL: You know, what I understand --what your saying. And you're right. If you talk about anything like a veto -- and it isn't really a veto --but the board is going to first look at maintaining healthy populations. And if that -- if that is placed at risk, it's pretty obvious which way they're going to go. And we will go out of our way to do that, but again, we'd have to it with the caveat that we're not decision makers and this would only be on a recommendation to the board.

One thing I might -- ought to point out, and that is, in the normal flow of proposals, when we are doing our staff analysis, we do not yet know what the position of the council is going to be on that, unless it's a council recommenda- -- you know,...

MR. LOHSE: Council proposal.

MR. MARSHALL: ...a council proposal. We don't know. And when we first developed a regional team approach to this, the coordinators were a little alarmed at the beginning. They're part of the process, part of the team. And they thought they were being called upon to bring the council position into play

LTD COURT REPORTERS

during the analysis. And they said, "We can't do that. We haven't heard from the councils yet." And we assured them that that was not their role. Their role in that case was more or less to bring traditional local knowledge, whatever it may be. The anthropologists normally -- not always -- but normally base much of their analysis on the printed record, on subsistence studies and harvest ticket information. And stop me if I'm wrong here. If they're aware of local traditional knowledge, they would bring it into play. But the coordinators bring our -- the primary source during that -- during that period of time when we're doing the analysis and we don't yet have a council recommendation, the coordinators bring that traditional knowledge into it.

the...

But I hear what you're saying about, you know, not letting -- I shouldn't say not letting it -advising the council if what they're proposing, in the opinion of the biologist, wouldn't fly because it might risk the maintenance of healthy populations.

21 22 23

2

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16 17

18

19

20

CHAIRMAN EWAN: Any comments, Gary, on this?

24

MR. OSKOLKOFF: On what?

25 26 27

CHAIRMAN EWAN: On this. We're talking about

28 29

> MR. LOHSE: Role of the biologist.

30 31 32

CHAIRMAN EWAN: Where are we at here?

33

MR. BRELSFORD: The 215.

34 35

MR. MARSHALL: Role of a biologist.

36 37 38

MR. OSKOLKOFF: Maybe you could give me a quick synopsis of what's been covered so far so I don't go over old ground here.

40 41 42

43

44

45

46

47

48

49 50

51

39

CHAIRMAN EWAN: I just said that I felt very bad about some of the past decisions that were made by the board based on recommendation of the biologists, and, kind of, turned around the council's recommenda-And I just didn't like the outcome. If we recommended something, I mean, it seems to me like -is why we're here. But it's usually the game biologist that's listened to last, I guess, and that determination is pretty much based on what they determined to be the best.

LTD COURT REPORTERS

2 3

19 20 21

22

23

24

18

32

33

34

39

40

41

42

48 49

50

MR. OSKOLKOFF: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. regard to that, I have a variety of concerns. first of which, and probably the most prominent in my mind when I look back on how it was discussed with the board with regard to the biological impact on the species, as far as moose goes. First of all there was speculation beyond the facts. That is, in my opinion, with my background in statistical analysis, there are only certain bits of information one can derive from previously given facts. And it can only be as accurate as those facts that were given. You can only speculate just so far before you start getting out into the neighborhood of just random guessing. And to the point where you're really -- although you're starting with fact, you're in the world of speculation that is not substantially based on those facts. And I believe that's where we got at several of the board meetings. I found that most unfortunate.

I think the dire predictions that were made greatly influenced the board's decision. I believe that those predictions did not prove true. They didn't even prove close to true. In fact, they were 180 degrees off the mark. This leads me to a very serious problem with regard to this council and how we can That is, if we are not able to depend on the operate. information given to us with regard to speculation on how our changes in policy or regulation is going to effect -- really -- on the ground, it's going to be very difficult for us to do so. And in my mind, I now have to discount nearly every prediction that is going to be given to me for quite a while to come until I start to see a track record which is substantially improved from the one I just recently saw.

Now there's two different routes one can go on that and only two different routes. One is that the information or the way it was handled, for whatever reason, was faulty. The other is, is that there was a direction in which people wanted to head and they attained that. I don't know which happened and I don't really want to go back and speculate on that. I don't have enough facts for that. But it makes it very difficult in the future to depend on the science that we have to depend on here in order to make these decisions.

The second thing that unnerved me, is that with regard to the moose hunt in particular, where subsistence users are supposed to have the priority,

LTD COURT REPORTERS

what we had was an adding of the subsistence harvest that may occur on top of the state harvest, on top of the sport harvest, on top of road kill, on top of those taken out by trains. Essentially, we were the last in line, when you really get down to it, in how this was perceived. When it's put that way, of course there's no moose left at the end of the line, once you take off those counts at the top. And I could really understand where if you did it that way, and it was done that way and the records will bear me out on that -- it was done over and over again that way -- that you can't add a significant number to the end. You have to put the significant number near as you can to the beginning. Now we're not going to stop, probably, the train kills or the road kills, the incidental take and the bad winters, but once calculating those in, if we're going to give a true priority to subsistence user, that's where it should be on the priority basis.

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19 20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

28

29

30

31

32

33

34

35 36

37

38

39

40

41

42

43

44

45

46

47

48

49 50

51

And then we should be asking about the other seasons, questioning them once we have satisfied the subsistence user. But all this was not done. We ran ourselves around in various other directions. the problem is with doing that is you don't get a true picture. The people don't get a true picture. council members don't get a true picture. The board didn't get anything near a true picture. And of course, you can't have a real decision. And what are We're taking these things and putting them we doing? further and further down the track -- these decisions. Because we don't have the real information. We don't have it yet. The board's putting it further down the line. And who's suffering for all this? subsistence user who technically got one moose this year -- less than one percent of those that asked for a And I don't think that's the best harvest ticket. approach and I would hope that we could develop a system, based on biological science, that would address those problems. We could develop a tight working relationship in which we could get the information before we have to make a decision and be able to ask those questions and ask for surveys or reports or what have you to actually be conducted to derive that information before we have to make these decisions. Otherwise, what we're going to be doing is constantly pushing these things further back on every meeting. And it's really my concern that we're not going to get very far and there's probably many who hope that we don't. But I would just as soon like to get this little portion of my life over with and get on to real business.

LTD COURT REPORTERS

1

23

24

17

40

41

33

34

35

47

CHAIRMAN EWAN: Thank you, Gary. I would -- I think you brought up a good point and that is, it seems like when the biologists are giving recommendations to the Federal Subsistence Board, subsistence people get the last, I guess, consideration. The big consideration is what's everybody gonna' take this year? 700 That's the limit. We shouldn't get any more. I quess Gary's point is that the subsistence -- if we need 15 moose for subsistence, they should be in the 700, not in addition to it. Let the others suffer, you That's the intent, I think, of ANILCA. To give those people that need moose or caribou or whatever that opportunity and get some meat on the table. really -- it's something that we -- I think the board ought to just talk about a little bit.

MR. MARSHALL: Well, I know the purpose of the agenda item is to hear your concerns and I've heard them. But, you know, I think I would be remiss for the record if I didn't -- if I didn't go back and just briefly address a couple of the points that Gary made. You know, I don't want turn this into debate, that isn't the purpose of it. But yes, we are asked at times to go beyond what the data -- the data says. Gary used the word speculation and we prefer to use the best term that we've been asked to give our best professional judgment on situations beyond what the data tells us. But I, you know, I understand your On the predictions, you know, I think most of the predictions of effort had to do with any bull season. And we didn't see that so we don't know what would have come of that. But yes, you're right, we did expect a greater harvest to occur than did occur. Heck, it took us by surprise. I didn't think we'd take a lot of moose but I don't think anybody expected that only one moose would be taken.

With respect to the priority, about being last on line, I guess we thought that the, you know, providing a 10-day head start on the spike-fork 50 in 15A and B was not last on line. And giving the first 14 days to the Skilak Loop hunt was not being last on line. But yes, you're right. We do look at cumulative harvests when we look at the information. Road kills; railroad kills; non-subsistence use -- you know, you're right there, that is all factored in. And I don't want to get into debate, that isn't the purpose of, you know, of what we're doing here. But I hear your concerns.

LTD COURT REPORTERS

2

3

7

8

9

10

12

13 14

15 16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

2728

29 30

31

32

33

34

35

36

37

38

39

40

41

42

43

44

45 46

47

48

49

50 51 The regional teams have a tough job. They're here to serve you and to help you formulate your proposals, help you to consolidate and summarize biological information. But then they have this other role: to produce these independent analyses. And it's a tough position we put them in. I hope, Mr. Chair, you'll take my own personal feelings, having been in this program for five years and seeing how we began and seeing where we are now. And these councils have made a terrific difference. And it's to all your credit that we have that difference so I would encourage you not to be discouraged.

CHAIRMAN EWAN: Okay, well I...

MR. MARSHALL: And there is, Mr. Chair, an executive session going to be planned for the board in November. I think it's 16th and 17th. And you'll be getting more information on that, for the chairs or their representatives to have an executive session with the board to sort out a lot of the problems. We haven't developed the agenda for that but I suggest perhaps there will be an opportunity for you to either format the agenda or certainly there will be an open period for people to get anything that's on their mind before the board.

CHAIRMAN EWAN: Okay. Thanks. Gary.

MR. OSKOLKOFF: Just one more concern -- and I think this has to do with process but it also has to do with the biologists and the staff and so I'll bring it out -- is that, one of the great excuses the board's used lately in denying the requests or the advice of the advisory council is that they didn't have "all the information. We're privy to new information. another open meeting. People addressed it in a different manner than we expected or what have you." suggest that a process be worked out as soon as possible and that the staff also try and help us out with making sure that we have all the information so that -- that can't happen again. I'm very disappointed when I go to the meeting. Mr. Ewan and myself, in particular, at the last couple of meetings, and after all the work that this council has done, the staff has done, and the people have bothered to testify, we craft something -- we put something together and then at the last minute that board says, "Well, geez, we got a little more information and therefore we're going to use that information" and I think wrongly, "to deny such a request." And I would just keep that in mind

LTD COURT REPORTERS

for the staff and if that could be brought to the board also in the executive session, I would appreciate it.

 CHAIRMAN EWAN: Okay. Any further discussion on this item? If not, well, thank you.

MR. MARSHALL: Thank you, Mr. Chair.

CHAIRMAN EWAN: We'll move on to another -- the next item -- C, residency issue.

MR. BRELSFORD: Yes, Mr. Chairman. To recall the background on this. At the February meeting last year in the Sheraton Hotel there was discussion of residency and licenses as a part of the Federal Subsistence Program. And the specific hitch was the fact that the federal regulations require a subsistence user to have a state of Alas- -- to have a state license, but they do not specify that that state license must be a resident fish and game license. And so the question before all ten councils was whether the federal program ought to require a resident Alaska state license or not. As part of your discussion, you left open a question or sought additional information on the Permanent Fund -- the Alaska Permanent Fund requirements. Helga had written this up and asked that I provide you with three short points.

The requirements for the Alaska Permanent Fund are first that the applicant must reside physically at a place in Alaska for a full calendar year, December 31 to December 31. Secondly, must have no residency ties to another state -- to a previous point of residency. And third, the applicant must have the intent to remain indefinitely in Alaska. So those are the three criteria for residency that are used in the Alaska Permanent Fund program.

I think the upshot is, we're still waiting for this council to offer its advice on the residency question for the Federal Subsistence Program. But this was additional information or comparative information.

CHAIRMAN EWAN: All right. Ralph.

MR. LOHSE: Would you -- do you by any chance have a comparison between what current state regulations are for a resident hunting license? Is it just 12 months residence?

MR. BRELSFORD: My understanding is it's one

LTD COURT REPORTERS

I don't know exactly how it's worded but perhaps 2 somebody from ADF&G is here with us and speak to it? 3 4 MR. SPRAKER: Yeah, the residency requirement 5 is 12 months. You need to maintain a permanent home in 6 Alaska, not have a voting registration outside of 7 Alaska and so forth. But the main crux of Alaska 8 residency is the 12-month period prior to purchasing 9 your license. 10 11 CHAIRMAN EWAN: Yes, Ralph. 12 13 MR. LOHSE: One other question. Can --14 currently, can the military get a resident license 15 without being here 12 months? 16 17 MR. SPRAKER: Yes. 18 19 MR. LOHSE: So currently, that fact that you 20 have a resident Alaska hunting license does not mean 21 that you've resided in Alaska for 12 months. 22 23 MR. ROMIG: It doesn't mean that you're going 24 to stay here indefinitely. 25 26 CHAIRMAN EWAN: Go ahead, Lee. 27 28 MR. LOHSE: Or that you're going to stay here 29 indefinitely. 30 31 MR. BASNAR: Ralph, the military thing as I 32 understand it is they can hunt small game if they have 33 been in Alaska less than a year but to get a big game 34 resident license to hunt big game, they must have been 35 in Alaska a complete year. 36 37 CHAIRMAN EWAN: Anybody else have any 38 information on that? Did we want to do anything on Just leave it as -- this is just for 39 this? 40 information, right? 41 42 MR. BRELSFORD: It's an ongoing action item... 43 44 CHAIRMAN EWAN: Oh, it's an action item? 45 Okay. 46 47 MR. BRELSFORD: ...not yet concluded. 48 Ralph? 49

LTD COURT REPORTERS

Mr. Chair, we put this off last

wanted the information on the Permanent

310 K Street, Suite 305 \$ Anchorage, Alaska 99501 \$ (907) 277-6688 \$ FAX (907) 277-1424

MR. LOHSE:

50

51

Fund thing. I don't remember if I made a motion on it last time or not. But to me, subsistence in the state 3 of Alaska -- how far we want to carry it we can discuss 4 that later on -- but I think it ought to, at least, apply only to Alaska residents, myself. And I think the requirement that a person either -- I mean, this is 7 the way we could do it because one of the things that 8 was brought up is that some people don't believe in 9 getting hunting licenses. But we could bring it -- we 10 could put it to the point where they would either have 11 to be qualified for Alaska Permanent Fund dividend or 12 be in possession of an Alaska resident hunting license. That way somebody, for example, let's take one of my boys who's under 16 and doesn't need a hunting license, 13 14 15 could still take subsistence because he's qualified to 16 get an Alaska Permanent Fund dividend. And that way, 17 even somebody who doesn't want to get a Alaska hunting 18 license, because of the fact that they have lived here 19 and they are a resident of the state, they are 20 qualified for Alaska Permanent Fund dividend. And I 21 think that's one way -- I don't know how the other 22 councils have addressed it but I think that that's one 23 way that we could qualify it. And we would be making a 24 statement at least that subsistence is for Alaska 25 residents, not for non-residents, not for people who 26 just came, not for people who have no intention of 27 staying. And I would like to make that in the form of 28 a motion.

29 30

MR. OSKOLKOFF: I'll second that.

32 33

31

CHAIRMAN EWAN: There's a motion. Would you repeat that motion?

34 35

MR. MARSHALL: Yeah, please.

36 37

38

MR. LOHSE: The motion is that in order to be qualified for subsistence -- a federal subsistence permit -- is that what it's called?

39 40 41

MR. MARSHALL: I'd say probably to be able to hunt under our regulations...

42 43 44

MR. LOHSE: Okay. To be able to hunt...

45 46 47

MR. MARSHALL: ...because not all the hunts are permitted.

48 49

MR. LOHSE: ...under federal subsistence regulations, the person will either be in possession of an Alaska resident hunting license or be qualified for

50

LTD COURT REPORTERS

an Alaska Permanent Fund dividend.

2

4

5

78

9

11

12 13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

28

29

30

31

32 33

34

35

36

37

38 39

40

41 42

43

44

45

46

47

48

49 50

51

CHAIRMAN EWAN: There's a second. Is there any discussion on the motion?

MR. LOHSE: There was.

CHAIRMAN EWAN: Gary.

MR. OSKOLKOFF: Weren't you trying to say earlier that the military have resident licenses?

MR. LOHSE: That's what I was asking and I was just told that they don't have big game licenses. problem that we're trying to -- if I remember right, going back to February, the problem we're trying to address is the fact that currently you have people come to the state, because they move into an area -- they can be non-residents, have non-resident hunting licenses for use on State land, but because of where they live, they're qualified to hunt on federal land under a subsistence license, even if they're not a resident of the state of Alaska. And we've had a few flagrant violations of that in the state of Alaska where people have come under government jobs that took them into remote areas and immediately were able to take game under subsistence -- federal subsistence This would prevent that. Basically, this regulations. would say they had to be here for 12 months, they had to be a resident of the state of Alaska. Now, if that's true on the military, then I would put an "and" in there instead of an "or." You know, if it's true that somebody under 12 months could be qualified for a resident license, then I would say that they would have to be qualified for a resident Alaska hunting license and be qualified for Alaska Permanent Fund dividend. That would assure the 12-month residency.

MR. BASNAR: But what would that do to your 16-year-old son?

MR. LOHSE: Well, see, that's why -- that's why I don't want to put that kind of thing in place because I think that there are young sons and daughters who are qualified to hunt subsistence who do not need to be in possession of a resident hunting license by state law because they're under 16. And that's why I would like a clarification on the military thing.

CHAIRMAN EWAN: Let me ask Rod. Were you amending try to amend your own motion?

LTD COURT REPORTERS

2 MR. LOHSE: No, I'm waiting to see what we... 3 4 CHAIRMAN EWAN: Oh, okay. 5 6 MR. LOHSE: ...clear up on the discussion. 7 What the military thing was. 8 9 MR. BASNAR: You know, just because a person 10 is eligible -- and your son would be eligible for a 11 state license -- he's just not required to have one. 12 So couldn't we use the word, "eligible"? 13 14 CHAIRMAN EWAN: Anybody have information on 15 military? 16 17 Mr. Chairman, page 8 of our MR. SPRAKER: 18 current regulation book states that "Military hunters 19 stationed in Alaska must buy an appropriate resident or 20 non-resident hunting license and tags to hunt. Non-21 resident military hunters can buy tags at one-half of 22 the non-resident cost." 23 24 MR. LOHSE: Okay. 25 26 MR. SPRAKER: And it goes on to say that 27 "Members of the military on active duty who are permanently stationed in that state and their 28 29 dependents are living in the state and are not yet 30 Alaska residents may buy special non-resident military 31 small game hunting licenses for \$25. They may also buy 32 a combination small game hunting license and a sport 33 fishing license for \$40." So those are the 34 differences. 35 36 MR. LOHSE: So basically, a military person 37 who hasn't been here 12 months buys a special non-38 resident license, not a resident license. Right? 39 40 MR. MARSHALL: That's correct. 41 42 MR. BASNAR: For small game. 43 44 MR. SPRAKER: For small game -- he gets a 45 break on the small game license. 46 47 MR. LOHSE: Right. And for... 48 49 MR. SPRAKER: And a -- for big game hunting, he has to buy the non-resident tag... 50

LTD COURT REPORTERS

310 K Street, Suite 305 \$ Anchorage, Alaska 99501 \$ (907) 277-6688 \$ FAX (907) 277-1424

51

1 MR. LOHSE: Right. 2 3 MR. SPRAKER: ...but the tag is at half price. 4 He buys the non-resident license and a half value non-5 resident tag. 6 7 MR. LOHSE: So basically it's a non-resident 8 license? 9 10 MR. SPRAKER: Yes. 11 12 MR. LOHSE: Okay. 13 14 CHAIRMAN EWAN: So your motion is? 15 16 MR. LOHSE: So my motion stands as it was. 17 18 CHAIRMAN EWAN: Okay. 19 20 MR. LOHSE: That they have to get possession 21 of either a resident Alaska hunting license or be 22 qualified for an Alaska Permanent Fund dividend. 23 24 All right. Further discussion CHAIRMAN EWAN: 25 on the motion? Lee. 26 27 MR. BASNAR: Yeah, when you restated it, it 28 gave me a little concern, Ralph. You said in 29 possession of either. 30 31 MR. LOHSE: I didn't say "in possession." I 32 said "in possession of or qualified for." 33 34 MR. BASNAR: I didn't hear the "qualified 35 I guess I need to restatement of the motion. 36 37 MR. LOHSE: The motion is, restatement Okay. 38 of the motion, that in order to participate in a 39 federal subsistence hunt, a person must be either in 40 possession of a resident big game hunting license or be 41 qualified for a Alaska Permanent Fund dividend. 42 that clear? 43 44 It's clear but I find a problem MR. BASNAR: 45 with it because I could -- I interpret that, if I don't 46 want to buy a hunting license I don't need to since I'm 47 already qualified to get the Permanent Fund. 48 49 MR. LOHSE: Under some -- for some federal subsistence hunts, you might not have to have a hunting 50

LTD COURT REPORTERS

310 K Street, Suite 305 \$ Anchorage, Alaska 99501 \$ (907) 277-6688 \$ FAX (907) 277-1424

license. That was the issue that was brought up

before. And -- that there's a real possibility that for some federal subsistence hunts, you may not have to be in possession of a state hunting license. And if that's the case, what we're saying is that you still have to be a resident of the state. You still have to be qualified for an Alaska Permanent Fund dividend.

CHAIRMAN EWAN: Could I ask in which instance that could happen? Or did you have ...

78

9

10

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

28 29

30

31

32

33

34 35

36 37

38

39 40

41

42

43

44

45

46

47

48

49

50 51

MR. BOS: Mr. Chairman, I think under the current regulations, all federal subsistence hunters are required to have a state hunting license, but not necessarily a resident state hunting license. think Mr. Basnar's correct, if you have the wording "or," it allows people to hunt under federal regulations without having any state hunting license if they qualify for a Permanent Fund dividend. I think if I understand the qualifications for the Permanent Fund dividend, they're even more -- they're a little stricter than the state requirement because they're January 1 -- December 31. So you may have to live in the state more than 12 months before you can qualify for a Permanent Fund dividend. If -- say if you came to the state in June, you would have to not only live in the state until December, but you'd have to live in the state another whole year to qualify for a Permanent Fund dividend. So, I guess what I'm saying is that it may be that your -- the wording that you have to be eligible for a Permanent Fund dividend is unnecessary, as long as you require that a resident state hunting license be obtained because the resident requirement by the state is for a full 12 months.

CHAIRMAN EWAN: Lee.

MR. BASNAR: How would you address the under 16 group?

MR. BOS: The requirements of the state are adopted under the federal regulations so that hunters who are under 16 are not required to have a state license. They are required to get harvest tickets, which are free of charge. And as well, senior citizens are not required to have a state license if they have a permanent identification number that is available from the State. I think what the federal regulations say is that the state licensing requirements are adopted for the federal regulations.

CHAIRMAN EWAN: Are there other instances

LTD COURT REPORTERS

my question to anyone was -- where we don't -- where a 2 resident or a person doesn't need a license? 3 4 MR. BASNAR: Over 65. 5 6 MR. MARSHALL: 60. 7 8 CHAIRMAN EWAN: Over 65. Okav. 9 10 MR. MARSHALL: It's 60, isn't it? 11 12 MR. BASNAR: I think we need an amendment to 13 either withdraw or else amend. 14 15 CHAIRMAN EWAN: Ralph, you want to... 16 17 MR. LOHSE: Yeah, I'll -- I'll withdraw my 18 motion. 19 20 CHAIRMAN EWAN: You're the second so you're... 21 22 MR. BASNAR: I'll concur. 23 24 MR. LOHSE: I feel that we do need to address 25 the issue of non-residents taking subsistence and... 26 27 CHAIRMAN EWAN: All right. 28 29 MR. LOHSE: ...in line of that, then I will 30 restate the motion that currently it says they have to 31 be in possession of a Alaska hunting license -- because 32 that is the current law, that they have to be in 33 possession of an Alaska hunting license. And I'll say 34 -- restate it to say that they have to be in possession 35 of a resident Alaska hunting license. 36 37 Is there a second? CHAIRMAN EWAN: 38 39 MR. LOHSE: So in other words, the law stays 40 as it is, just add the word "resident". 41 CHAIRMAN EWAN: For the record, I just 42 43 everybody to know that the previous motion was 44 withdrawn. 45 46 MR. MARSHALL: All right. I have that. 47 48 CHAIRMAN EWAN: So this is a new motion. Ιs 49 there a second? 50

LTD COURT REPORTERS

310 K Street, Suite 305 \$ Anchorage, Alaska 99501 \$ (907) 277-6688 \$ FAX (907) 277-1424

MR. BASNAR: I'm still unclear, Ralph.

51

sorry. Can you try it again?

12

13 14

15 16

17

18 19

20

21

22

2324

25

26

27

28

29

30

31

32 33

34

35

36

37

38 39

40

41 42

43 44

45 46

47

48

49 50

2 3 MR. LOHSE: Currently the law says that a 4 person to use a federal -- to hunt under a federal 5 subsistence hunt, has to be in possession of an Alaska hunting license. That's current law. I would change 7 that current law to be "in possession of a resident Alaska hunting license." In other words, what I'm 8 9 doing is adding the qualifications that they have to be 10 residents. 11

MR. BASNAR: I'll second that.

MR. JOHN: Can I ...

CHAIRMAN EWAN: There's a motion second. Go ahead, Fred.

MR. JOHN: I was going to say something. I think if the federal law says something about Alaska resident hunting license, I don't think we should fool around with it. We should talk on a...

It doesn't say. That's why I want MR. LOHSE: to say it, Fred. Because the federal law says that they have to have an Alaska hunting license. But they can have an Alaska non-resident hunting license and hunt under federal subsistence laws right now -- which is being done. And what I would like to say is that they have to have a resident hunting license. In other words, they have to be residents of the state of Alaska because they have to have a hunting license now. That's number one. They have to have a hunting license now by federal regulation, but they can hunt under nonresident status right now. And I think it should have to be resident status and so what I'm asking is that that law read, "a resident Alaska hunting license."

CHAIRMAN EWAN: Any further discussion on the motion?

MR. ROMIG: Roy.

CHAIRMAN EWAN: Ben?

MR. ROMIG: Yeah, I think what the gentleman said there was the fact that if they met the requirements for the Alaska resident hunting license, you know, then they'd qualify. Instead of complicating it, wouldn't that be easier to word that way? If they meet the requirements for an Alaska resident hunting license

LTD COURT REPORTERS

they're eligible for...

2

4

5

7

8

9

11 12

13

14 15

16 17

18

19

20

21

22

2324

25 26

2728

29

30

31

32

33

34 35

36 37

38

39

40

41

42

43

44

45

46

47

48

49 50

51

CHAIRMAN EWAN: I don't know. You'd have to ask the motion makers here.

MR. OSKOLKOFF: Ben, are you saying then that they wouldn't have to be in possession of one, they would just have to meet the requirements of...

MR. ROMIG: Right.

MR. OSKOLKOFF: ...being able to qualify for the one?

MR. ROMIG: Right.

MR. OSKOLKOFF: I would be more in favor -- be inclined to go along with something like that. The problem that -- Mr. Chairman, if I could -- the problem I have is that we're talking about a federal subsistence hunt and we're having to get a State of Alaska license which is not...

MR. JOHN: I have a problem with that.

MR. OSKOLKOFF: ...wanting to follow the federal subsistence hunt and the reason -- the whole reason that we were propelled here -- and I can see that there might be other problems develop in that -but leaving that aside, you still have to pay for the hunting license. You still have to be able to obtain one which means that you have to make your way through to the appropriate entity to pick one up at that time. Those are a couple of minor problems that I have with I like the concept of having it if you were eligible for one, you're in. And in the alternative, I would suggest that there be federal -- be developed federal hunting licenses for that purpose, for subsistence purposes. Although, if that is necessary -- if someone has -- and for some reason we feel we have to have a piece of paper in our hand for that, other than the moose harvest ticket itself which is already a federal moose harvest ticket in this particular case -- then I would suggest that it be a federal piece of paper and that the fee for it be minimal, if at all. But I'm inclined to think that being qualified for one is probably enough of a wording for me.

CHAIRMAN EWAN: What do you think, Ralph?

LTD COURT REPORTERS

MR. LOHSE: I'd like to have him read the -he just showed me what the regulations read right now.
I'd like to have him read it out loud just to...

MR. MARSHALL: Rod, do you have that? Well, I'll point out in the interim while he's looking that up -- I think you might want to think out having, you know, federal licenses because a lot of qualified rural residents will not limit their hunting to federal land. People would end up having to buy two licenses in many, many cases. And you might want to think about that as you proceed.

CHAIRMAN EWAN: Okay. That was just a comment really. Right? There's no action there.

MR. OSKOLKOFF: No, I didn't ask for a movement.

MR. KUHN: There are two parts in our regulations that refer to your discussion here. the actual definition section where it defines resident. And that is where it leaves things a bit I mean, it says, means "Any person who has his open. or her primary permanent home within Alaska and whenever absent from this primary permanent home, has intention of returning to it". Factors demonstrating -- and it goes on to factors demonstrating you have to be a resident of Alaska. But then when it talks about licenses, permits, harvest tickets, tags, and reports at Point 6 of Subpart A. It says, "To take fish and wildlife on public lands for subsistence uses, subsistence users must possess and comply with the provisions of any pertinent permits, harvest tickets or tags required by the state or federal permits, harvest tickets or tags as required by the board, and must possess the pertinent valid state hunting, fishing and trapping licenses unless federal licenses are required or unless otherwise provided for in these regulations."

MR. LOHSE: So the problem comes with the word, "pertinent," right?

MR. KUHN: Pertinent.

MR. LOHSE: Yeah.

MR. KUHN: So if a person were, as you have identified, had a pertinent non-resident State of Alaska tag and demonstrated that they were a resident under the looser term of the word, "resident" in

LTD COURT REPORTERS

definitions -- which has no time restriction on it -they would be eligible to hunt under federal subsistence regs. If the word, "resident" were MR. BASNAR: added after the word, "pertinent"? MR. KUHN: That would clarify the type of state reg- -- permits you were talking about requiring 10 them to have. MR. BASNAR: It'd be the simplest fix and it 13 would be clearer. 14 MR. MARSHALL: And it would close a loophole 16 that we've been criticized for. Seeing our procedures are community based, all a person has to do is be, you know, a resident of a qualified community. 19 (Indiscernible- unclear) had a non-resident license and 20 they're in and we've been criticized heavily for that. 21 I think rightfully so. That would fix that problem. 22 I suggest that to go further might create more problems 23 than it fixes. That's my own personal opinion. 24 CHAIRMAN EWAN: All right.

2

3

4 5

6

7 8

9

11 12

15

17

18

25

26 27

28 29

30

31 32

33 34

35

36

37 38

39

40 41

42

43

44

45

46 47

48

49 50

51

MR. LOHSE: Well, I withdraw my motion.

CHAIRMAN EWAN: You want to withdraw your -second it?

MR. BASNAR: I'll concur.

CHAIRMAN EWAN: Okay. A second motion has been withdrawn. What's the wishes of the council now? Do you want to take action on...

MR. BASNAR: Yes. I move that -- I don't know the appropriate vehicle to get this word inserted, but I would like to insert -- forget the word move that I just said, but I would like to get the word, "resident" inserted after the word, "pertinent" in the regulations. Can I move that we recommend it to the board? Is that the proper procedure, Dick? What's the proper procedure here?

MR. MARSHALL: A recommendation would be appropriate.

MR. BASNAR: Okay, I would move that we insert word, "resident" after the word, "pertinent" in the

LTD COURT REPORTERS

qualification section of Subpart A and forward that 2 recommendation to the subsistence board. 3 4 CHAIRMAN EWAN: There's a motion. Is there a 5 second? 6 7 MR. LOHSE: I'll second. 8 9 CHAIRMAN EWAN: The motion is seconded. Any 10 further discussion on the motion? 11 12 MR. MARSHALL: I'm sorry. Who seconded it? 13 14 CHAIRMAN EWAN: Ralph. Didn't we talk about 15 this before? I mean... 16 17 Yes, that's why we put it off. MR. LOHSE: We 18 put it off 'til this meeting. 19 20 CHAIRMAN EWAN: I mean this very thing here? 21 22 MR. LOHSE: This very thing. 23 24 CHAIRMAN EWAN: Yeah. 25 26 MR. BRELSFORD: Right. In fact it was the 27 Sheraton Hotel. 28 29 CHAIRMAN EWAN: Yeah. 30 31 MR. LOHSE: It's a question of whether we want 32 resident or non-resident people to be qualified for 33 subsistence. 34 35 CHAIRMAN EWAN: I mean, I recall we, kind of, 36 talked about recommending this before. It's a good 37 thing we're recommending right now. 38 39 MR. BASNAR: And then we decided to defer it. 40 41 CHAIRMAN EWAN: Right. All right, so we 42 already talked about it before. Any further discussion 43 on it? You ready to vote on the motion? 44 45 MR. BASNAR: Question. 46 47 MR. OSKOLKOFF: Ouestion. 48 49 Question's been called for. CHAIRMAN EWAN: 50 All in favor say aye?

LTD COURT REPORTERS

310 K Street, Suite 305 \$ Anchorage, Alaska 99501 \$ (907) 277-6688 \$ FAX (907) 277-1424

51

ALL IN UNISON: Aye. 2 3 CHAIRMAN EWAN: Opposed by the same sign? 4 5 (No opposing votes) 6 7 CHAIRMAN EWAN: The motion is carried. Other 8 business? We don't have any other business on this. 9 Other Old Business? 10

11

12

13

14

15 16

17

18

19 20

21 22

23

24 25

26

27 28

29

30

31 32

33

34

35

36

37

38

39

40

41

42 43

44

45

46

47 48

49

50

MR. BRELSFORD: I believe that concludes the

Old Business, the carried over business. The next item, Mr. Chairman, would turn to New Business and reports from the land management agencies.

The next item is CHAIRMAN EWAN: All right. Chugach National Forest, their report. Is somebody here from Chugach National Forest?

MR. LOHSE: Let's take a break first.

CHAIRMAN EWAN: All right, let's a -- can we take a couple -- five minute break first?

> (Off record - 2:11 p.m.) (On record - 2:20 p.m.)

CHAIRMAN EWAN: I'll call the meeting back to The next item on the agenda is Chugach National order. Forest.

MR. ZEMPKE: Thank you, Mr. Chairman and Southcentral Council for inviting me here. Probably the first thing I need to say is that we have a new forest supervisor. I think, Roy, you've met him several -- maybe a month or two ago. He's only been in Alaska for three months, so he's kind of new to the subsistence issues but he's had a couple of indoctrinations and so I think he's starting to understand the complexities of the issues and the importance of subsistence to so many people out in Alaska. Part of the concern that he heard when it was -- primarily during our regional analysis of a subsistence program was that -- that possibly you guys wanted to find out more about our management actions that were occurring on the national forest. And in that regard, you probably won't be real happy to hear it, but you're on all our mailing lists now. We actually sell them to other people. No, not really. Well, the federal government's been looking at how to collect more money. But really, you're on the mailing lists so you'll

LTD COURT REPORTERS

probably be getting a lot of material coming through the mail. Some of you -- if you're in Prince William Sound, you might find it interesting. Others, you might want to roll it up and it's probably good firestarter. I mean, winter's coming on.

4

6 7

8

10

11

12

13 14

15

16

17 18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

2728

29

30

31

32

33

34

35 36

37

38

39

40

41

42

43

44

45

46

47

48

49

50

MR. LOHSE: It doesn't even burn good.

MR. ZEMPKE: It doesn't burn very well. You found that out already. But Larry wanted to iterate again that he is very concerned about subsistence. The actions that are going to be proposed and implemented on the forest will take subsistence into account as one of the major factors. And hopefully the council will be a major player, if -- again, if you want to be in some of those decisions.

So, kind of starting with the new paperwork, I think in your book under Item -- Tab 9, at least a portion of it is there. You've got four documents. One -- and the first one is called the Chugach National Forest Schedule of Proposed Actions for NEPA -- and this is -- SOPA. And it's a quarterly report basically showing or telling you what proposed actions are going to occur on the Chugach National Forest. And it's divided, one, by actions that the forest supervisor would approve. And then after that was the three ranger districts. The Cordova Ranger district, which is the eastern Prince William Sound, primarily the outer islands. The Glacier Ranger district, which is the western Prince William Sound and the eastern Kenai Peninsula. And then Seward Ranger district, which is kind of a western portion of Unit 7 on the Kenai Peninsula.

And if you look at that, there's, you know, a whole gamut of projects, a lot of them you may not be too concerned with. You know, there's the Turnagain Pass toilets. I'm not sure whether or not -- it's a burning issue to a lot of people but you guys are probably not going to be too interested in it. But then there's other projects that have a Fish and Wildlife objective or may actually deal with more broad scale ecosystem issues. Examples going through is on the say, Cordova or I say, the Glacier Ranger district, there's the Paulsen Creek Fishway. It's a project that's rebuilding a fishway on Prince William Sound to provide access to pinks up into habitat, produce more fish, probably produce more fish for subsistence users if they want to get pinks. Another one is Palmer Creek Fishway. It's in Palmer Creek, which is Resurrection

LTD COURT REPORTERS

Creek, which flows down through the town of Hope. The primary emphasis of that would be to produce more cohos primarily for user groups located in Homer -- or Hope. So it'd be a subsistence-oriented project.

You've got four major forest health projects. Forest health is kind of a buzz word for bark beetle infestation vegetation management. If you drove down here or flew over to get down here, you probably saw all the bark beetle damage on the spruce stands. I think there was some talk earlier that the Ninilchik Native Association had 50 sections that they were dealing with. National forest system lands, we're probably looking at pretty much all of the Seward Ranger district as far as some sort of salvage sale opportunity. Now whether they'd be harvested or not is another matter.

Example, Moose Pass, which was a 200,000 acre area that we looked at. There was -- it's getting close to being a final recommendation. There's about 2,000 acres out of that 200,000 acres that's actually going to have some type of treatment, or vegetative management treatment. Some type of harvest. of that is clear cut. The rest of it's some kind of sanitation salvage of the area. And then there's -- in conjunction with that, about 4500 acres of prescribed burning, which would be for revegetation -- restarting the spruce forest, but also for wildlife habitat improvement. So there's some benefits going on there to subsistence users. We're also looking at -- with the Moose Pass -- realizing that road access could be a problem, particularly when it's right along the road system and new access in those areas may not be real beneficial to subsistence users so the road systems would be closed, revegetated. And so that would provide more natural access or kind of a baseline access that's there already. So those would be some of the things that we're looking at for mitigating potential impacts of management activities on subsistence users in the areas.

Again, the things that we're really looking at, probably, that could potentially impact subsistence users on the area, this forest health issue. I think last year it talked about Moose Pass. The federal government really works quickly. This is an emergency and we're almost ready to do a decision a year later. That's pretty fast for us. Though Congress is looking over our shoulder, so I think we're learning to do things a little more quickly.

LTD COURT REPORTERS

That's

Overall there's a

28 29 30

> 31 32

> 33

34

35

27

43

44

45

46

47

48 49

50

So, again, you guys are going to be on the mailing lists. We're starting another round of what we call scoping public involvement for what's called the Six Mile area, which is coming down from Anchorage, when you first get past Turnagain Arm -- Turnagain Pass and the first break over the Six Mile drainage is the first major stream that goes into Turnagain Arm. next one is the Palmer Resurrection area. another one, it's kind of the backyard to Hope. be looking at that area. And then also down Ingram and Seattle creek over in kind of the eastern part of the And then, right here in the southern end, Kenai. Resurrection River and Lower Ptarmigan Creek, kind of closer to Seward and Moose Pass. projected harvest of about 50 million board feet which would equate to somewhere around maybe 10,000 acres of harvest or management activity which, again, isn't a real major portion of land base but it's probably a fair amount of the spruce stands that are out there. It's broken up into those several different sale opportunities. And I think in the back of that section I gave Helga, it's kind of a -- what we call a gate schedule, kind of the projects I talked about and their proposed volume and then, kind of, when each one of the

that at all?

MR. BRELSFORD: It should be there. It should follow the ...

things are going to happen. And -- did you guys find

MR. ZEMPKE: It says, '95/'97 salvage sales from Chugach National Forest. And really, we're pretty much through all Gate 1's right now. And all that is, is kind of a purpose and need. There's bug kill out there. It's an obvious problem. We need to do something in treatment so that those spruce stands can get regenerated and then also we can meet some other needs such as maybe wildlife habitat improvement. that purpose and needs statement is pretty much done. The Gate 2, if you look at that, that's kind of the NEPA analysis. And that would be an area where we're doing an environmental document, trying to discuss what the management opportunities are out there. may be one place where local subsistence users or the councils could possibly interject their desires or what you feel are objectives for management out there.

If you know of specific areas you think would be most appropriate for management for subsistence resources because of their really extremely high value

LTD COURT REPORTERS

2

3

7

8

9

10

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20 21

22 23

24

25

26

27

28

29

30

31

32

33

34 35

36

37

38

39

40

41

42

43

44

45

46

47

48

49

50

51

which would maybe preclude all other kinds of management activities within an area. That's probably the kind of things that the Forest Service would like to hear. And you can see that those are happening fairly rapidly all the way from, kind of, near the end of this year through next summer. And so, we probably have a package pretty much put together that we could present again in the February meeting if you guys have time to look at that and have desire. I'll coordinate with Helga and maybe get a good feel about whether or not you feel it's appropriate at that time. So those -you know, that Gate 2 -- that environmental documentation is probably a very good place for Southcentral Council information. Gate 3 and above are pretty much kind of the implementation phase. Gate 3 is where we actually go out and mark the units or put the clear cut boundaries in or tag flag the road systems in. So it's probably pretty much beyond when input would be real useful. And then the Gates 4 and 6, you don't really need it, it's just kind of how we put together a contract for sale.

So that's kind of the major forest health issues that we have going on. And an example of -- and again, it's Moose Pass. I think Helga sent that out too. And I won't -- you know, it's lots of pages. It's probably interesting reading out on the boat, Ralph. Other than that, you probably don't need to concern yourself too much with that, other than the fact that that's probably what kind of things you're going to get through the mailing list as part of it. I guess if you have concerns about that, I guess we'd like to hear that too.

And then finally, I guess, what I'd like to discuss is the Chugach Forest Plan Revision. It's kind of this last little packet of material. And this is kind of a draft revision document statement. It's kind of how our planning office sees the revision occurring. And if you look on page 2, there's kind of the draft work plan. There's kind of a planning action and a schedule right in there. And we're looking at doing four major phases. One -- well, I should back up a little bit. Those four phases would start approximately January '96. And some of that's -- it's still up in the air, depending on what happens with the Tongass planning revision, which has higher priority, particularly if you look at the number of articles in the newspaper. And then the other one is this forest health issue. How soon we get done with some of those environmental documents. So this is probably a very

LTD COURT REPORTERS

optimistic schedule, the January '96 date is, I think, a wish list for our planning people and it's probably more likely June '96 it's going to start. And then this schedule, you're looking at about a 2 1/2 year process to get it done.

6 7

8

9

10

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

28

29

30

31

32

33

34

35

36

37

38

39

40

41

42

43

44

45

46

47

48

49

Again, looking at where you guys might think of the council having significant input, one would be in the purpose and needs statements about how you would see the forest being managed. The old forest plan, which was written in 1995 -- or '85, was pretty non-It really didn't mention subsistence too much. Certainly we weren't into a federal program at So there's a lot of new things that are that time. going to have to be addressed in the plan. So we're going to try to -- have to formulate that and by, say about March, a three-month period, we'll probably have some issue statements on how we're going to deal with subsistence management on the forest and you guys would be receiving a draft of that for comment and review. After that, kind of the next phase after the -- well, we take all the comments, basically, come back together with a purpose and need from all the public scoping that went on and start looking at analysis in the management situation which is kind of a fancy way of saying, "Well, what's out there? What opportunities do we have for management for various resources?" Again, you're looking at about a three or four-month period. After that's done we've got, kind of, a picture of what the forest can produce for various types of resources. Subsistence would be one of those. And then from that we'd be formulating alternatives. And you're looking at probably about a six-month period. At that time would be another major place for subsistence users and the Southcentral council to have a voice about maybe putting together their own alternative, presenting it to the Forest Service, or helping define what some of the alternatives should be. After that would be an evaluation of the alternatives and there comes out a draft forest plan. This says November of '96. again, a very optimistic schedule. I think if you look at the Tier 1 provision, I think it's -- which is the Tongass Land management provision -- it's been around for eight years and it's still in that draft stage. Hopefully, this won't take nearly that long but -- but at that time there will be another major opportunity. The public will be involved. Take a look at the draft and make recommendations or observations about how it should be changed. And then we'd be taking that and writing a final EIS.

50 51

LTD COURT REPORTERS

So again, that's about a 2 1/2 year period. You guys will be probably receiving a lot of material through the mail. Also, if you desire, we'd probably bring our planning team in and give presentations at some of the bench -- key bench marks as we go along so that you guys are actively involved. I guess, so that's pretty much what we're looking at. About a 2 1/2 year period to try to go through and revise our forest plan.

9 10 11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20 21

22

23

24

25

26

2728

29

30

31

32

3

7

8

Kind of stepping back, if you look at -- we haven't really been or don't have a lot of active subsistence management seasons on the forest yet. think one of the priority subsistence seasons that we do have is mountain goats in Prince William Sound. It's a registration goat permit and it seems to be working well because we've been working with local people, also with local ADF&G. We have permits that go out to the villages. We've got a of couple contacts out. One is Gary Concoff (ph) in Tatitlek. Another one is Mike Pelichanski (ph) down in the village of Chenega. They basically get permits right there in the village so people don't have to come in to Cordova at the ranger station to get permits. And that seemed to have been working pretty well. But other than that, we really haven't had a lot of interaction directly on the district level with local users. But, you know, as things go along and certainly the recommendation for taking a look at deer as a possibility for subsistence priority out in the Sound. Certainly our ranger districts out in the Sound would like to be actively involved with that. So I'm sure you'll be talking with them more and more.

33 34 35

I guess right now I'd like to open up with questions anybody has.

36 37 38

CHAIRMAN EWAN: All right. Thank you. Any questions?

39 40 41

42

MR. LOHSE: I just have a couple. I see you have a budget for four years so you don't plan on getting it done too fast.

43 44 45

MR. ZEMPKE: Too fast, yeah.

46 47 48

MR. LOHSE: Just curiosity on the spruce beetle thing. Has any historical research been done to see what kind of a time frame that reoccurs on?

49 50 51

MR. ZEMPKE: Yes, there has been a fair amount

LTD COURT REPORTERS

2

3

7

8

10

11

12 13

14

15

16

17

18 19

20

21

22

2324

25

26

27

28

29

30

31

32

33

34

35 36

37

38

39

40

41

42

43 44

45

46

47

48

49

50

of research looking at natural reoccurrence, fire history. How that, maybe, has influenced beetle harvest development. I don't have it here. Our forest science laboratory has a couple of folks that have looked into that quite detailed. If you'd like, I could get -- have them contact you directly and kind of give you some of that history.

MR. LOHSE: I wouldn't mind getting a little background on that and what the expectations for spreading in the Prince William Sound is.

MR. ZEMPKE: Right now -- the Prince William Sound is mostly Sitka spruce and it doesn't appear to be a problem with Sitka spruce. But it's getting so intense that they seem to be maybe starting to look at...

CHAIRMAN EWAN: Well, do we -- do we have some infestation in the Sound? Are some of those -- some of brown areas that are starting to show up, are they spruce beetle or...

I couldn't tell you specifically MR. ZEMPKE: on that. Looking at some of the Kenai, there's been a whole series -- particularly, you know, people haven't really looked past much -- maybe the 1950s -- before But if you look around some of these drainages, there's multiple occurrences of beetle kill. often it may be there was a storm, you got some blow down, you get a pocket of beetles, they start to go. Maybe then, it's somewhat circumstantial. If you have a summer like this, the beetles probably aren't going to do much because they don't get much of a flight in cool, wet weather. But maybe last year, if you had some blowdown, the beetles build up to a level and you got warm, dry weather and you got really good conditions for flight. And then you get a big expansion right at that period. And I think some of the recent infestation on the Kenai is kind of a combination. There's been quite a bit of disturbance. New housing developments, small -- maybe small timber sales, roads where there's been jackpots of downed material where beetles could build up and then there was, kind of coincidental to that, these warm, dry summers that provided optimal conditions for breeding and in flight of the beetles. And so it was kind of that combination that exacerbated the situation. much you can do. Once they're there, they're there. And most of this forest health -- we're probably not going to stop the beetles by doing that. One of this

LTD COURT REPORTERS

is that we are going to salvage some merchantable material, provide jobs. But the other part is, once some of these stands -- like there's a kind of a Calamagrostis kind of blue joint or blue stem grass that builds up under the stand. And if you don't go in and actively get some kind of scarification, either mechanical or fire, you won't get spruce to come back. And it will turn into a grass stand, which, I guess is park-like but at the same time it isn't good wildlife browse and at that same time it's not producing any trees. And so, that would be one of the things we'd be The overall forest mosaic and trying to looking at. say, well, maybe all the big spruce going out at one time isn't good. And we're going to try to treat some of it so that in the real long term there will at least be some bigger spruce out there.

MR. LOHSE: Chugach National Forest's activity does not extend into the national park in Unit 11 then?

MR. ZEMPKE: No. It also -- right in here, the beetle infestation goes all the way through here. So we're not dealing anything with the national wildlife refuge there either, so...

MR. LOHSE: Yeah.

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17 18

19

20 21

2223

24

25 26

2728

29 30

31

32 33

34

35

36

37

38

39

40

41

42

43

44

45

46

47

48

49 50

51

CHAIRMAN EWAN: Any other questions?

MR. HENRICHS: Yeah, you guys ever plant any trees in the Chugach Forest?

MR. ZEMPKE: We haven't planted too many but under Moose Pass, you're looking at probably 1,400 to 2,000 acres. Nearly as many acres as we're harvesting, there's going to be planting done. And some of it's in the areas -- so actually harvest in other areas would be burning and then planting underneath there. it's -- it hasn't been a common -- well, for one thing, we really haven't harvested that many trees on the Chugach. There's limited salvage sales that have been done on the Kenai. And in Prince William Sound, there's a lot of timber harvest but very little on the national forest. It's all pretty much Native corporation lands. It's probably -- no. And we do have nursery stock and there's been seed sources collected and now we've got a bunch of seedlings we're going to bring back out.

MR. HENRICHS: Yeah, where are you doing this nursery stock at?

LTD COURT REPORTERS

43 44

45 46

47

48

49 50

51

MR. ZEMPKE: It's -- the nursery's in Palmer.

MR. HENRICHS: Oh, okay. Good. Good.

MR. ZEMPKE: And normally in nursery stock you try to select spruce cones from the area. So you get — you don't go out and take spruce from Palmer and then come out and try to plant them in Kenai. They probably won't grow very well. So we're collecting seed source from the local area in kind of the same ecological setting and trying to bring those trees back into that same area.

In the past, we've done a fair amount of wildlife burns. In the last couple years, as we started planning these timber sales, it kind of dropped back off of that. I'm sure -- I think within this plan we're looking at about 5,000 acres. So that's kind of an increase in what -- at least in the near recent past we've done. Again, that's kind of opportunistic. you have summers like this, you know, you can plan 5,000 acres of burning but you're probably not going to get much of it. Have summers last year -- well, you might not get it either because everybody's afraid that if you start the fire it's going to get away from you, so. And so it's somewhat opportunistic. If we have good burning conditions and then the smoke's right. Things are getting more and more complicated as Anchorage and the surrounding communities build up --Maybe 20 years ago you could light the or Soldotna. fire and let it burn and you never really cared where Now if the smoke goes down into the smoke went. Anchorage or Kenai/Soldotna, it's a big concern. People don't understand, well, it's maybe temporary and it's got this good altruistic cause and we're going to create more wildlife habitat and more moose out there, but enjoys that but they don't like that smoke. So, it just makes things a lot more difficult.

CHAIRMAN EWAN: All right, any other questions? If not, thank you.

MR. ZEMPKE: Thank you.

MR. LOHSE: I'd like that, if you could put me on a list to get that stuff on the spruce beetle, I'd appreciate it.

CHAIRMAN EWAN: At this point I want to ask the council members if there's any objection to letting

LTD COURT REPORTERS

a person testify that didn't have the opportunity yesterday? Mr. Oskolkoff here in the audience. If there's no objection, we'll have Gerasim Oskolkoff testify at this time.

2

3

4

5

7

8

10

11 12

13 14

15

16 17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

28

29

30

31

32

33

34

35

36

37

38

39

40

41

42 43 44

45

46

47

48

49 50

51

MR. OSKOLKOFF, SR.: I can't see for looking. I need to get closer to light.

MR. BRELSFORD: Would it be easier to stand here with that light right over your -- overhead?

MR. OSKOLKOFF, SR.: Yeah, it would be.

(Mr. Brelsford moves podium to accommodate speaker)

MR. OSKOLKOFF, SR.: Excuse me. I'm losing my voice, I guess something's in there. But I guess I — I missed the people that testified last night. I wish I could have been here but other things I have to do. If I can read this and you can make sense of it. It might take a little time because we — I didn't have much time. I just came about 11 o'clock to the office and wrote what I would say here and my daughter typed it out. So I'll try and do my best.

Thanks for the '95 subsis-Good afternoon. tence moose hunt but it was too far away. No way to get to moose. I couldn't hunt myself. I wish this wouldn't have been made a racial issue. I did not think that there would be such a position to the many Indians -- to the many Indians here. I did not think that many of the people here have -- many of the people here have spoken would be denying their American Indian bloodlines. The need for meat was far from being satisfied. In other words, it was zero. The citizens of this country should be on our side if all things are to be equal. That is the main topic, I think, of my thing here. After all, this was our country first. Yet more of our Native people than any other people, a greater part of our people fought and served to protect this country for everyone. They say, "The Indians didn't do anything in our war." Yet the last -- World War II, which I served in, brought in the most medals, I believe. So we have to think back. We just can't say, "You, you, and you don't count. You're not of this country. You're aliens or something" because we are supposed to be all equal.

A greater -- let's see. A greater part of our people fought and served to protect this country. If

LTD COURT REPORTERS

I'm repetitious, why that's -- many of us veterans, we should be -- fought and served to protect this country for everyone. Many of us are veterans. We should be protected as they have been. I can't quite emphasis where the things are because I don't see the periods. As I have testified previously, the moose meat is the best for us and what we are used to as this chart I have here shows. This is from our clinic but they get it from -- you can see where moose meat is and where beef is. I tried to emphasize that in Anchorage, but when I go to those places, by the time it gets time to testify, I'm so tired out because a strange place I don't sleep. I hear everybody walking in hallways, every little sound outside. It's a strange place, I don't get any rest whatsoever. So, I'm glad that this was brought closer to us where we can do it from home.

7

8

9

10

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

2122

23

24

25

26

27

28

29

30

31

32

33

34

35 36

37

38

39

40

41

42

43

44

45

46 47

48

49

50

51

This book I have here. See how big that thing is? Heavy for me. Agrofina's Children - The Old Families of Ninilchik, Alaska edited by Wayne Leeman (ph), the senator's son -- I mean brother. So it runs down -- since my eyes are giving out, I have a hard time reading -- just maybe a page or two if I can do that. But there is pages as you can see. There are over 2,000 names in here including our family in Port Graham, Nanwalek, Seldovia, Kenai, Tyonek, and others. There were other settlements. What we talk about as communities now, like Ninilchik, Tyonek, Kenai and Seldovia, it was different from our dads and what-not. We learned that that was Kalifonsky and other settlements along Cook Inlet since that was their highway. The inlet was their highway. That's how they got from one place to the other. So we are talking about two different things.

We are talking about how we were raised, how our people traveled from one place to the other. When I came back from the service, we were fishing in Clam Gulch and my buddy from the training there came down to see me. He walked down Clam Gulch from the Sterling Highway -- that's where it was, that's as far as they got with the Sterling Highway. And he walked down -down to Clam Gulch and about a mile or so -- two miles I think, maybe closer -- to see me. And he said -- so we had a lot of things to talk about, we hadn't seen each other for a while. And he said, "Why won't you come up." So, I had nothing to do, I says okay, to the camp. Okay. So we walked over to the camp. And boy, it was great. They served us everything. Gave us all kinds of apples or whatever we wanted. And then he says, "Do you want to see the highway, as far as it's

LTD COURT REPORTERS

built?" And I says, "Yeah, I'd like to see that." So we walked up to the highway where the highway is now. In all my days I've never seen a place wide, smooth. I says to myself, "What's this for? They don't need that much room. Nobody needs that much room" because we were used to just a path. So that's some of the things that we went through. And now we're fighting tooth and nail for one moose for the old-timers, women, families. No, they can't spare one moose. No way. Do you know how long we've been arguing the case? So, this year, I'll have to go and eat that beef. The percentage is what there? But he chose moose.

(Mr. Lohse assists speaker with reading chart)

Okay, so it's about 25 percent of fat in selected cooked meats, 25 percent for beef and about 3 percent for moose. Thank you. The book here now is available to anyone that will write. I have an address here. The address is, if I can read it, Agrofina's Children, Agrofina Press, 843 West, I believe, First Street, Harding, Montana 59034. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN EWAN: Thank you, Mr. Oskolkoff. Any questions or any comments before he leaves? If not, thank you very much.

MR. OSKOLKOFF, SR.: You can ask -- if anyone has a question -- ask Deborah or my son Gary.

CHAIRMAN EWAN: Okay, thank you. We'll go on down the agenda. The next item is Kenai National Wildlife Refuge report.

MR. CHASE: Hello, my name's Mark Chase. the refuge manager of the Kenai National Wildlife Refuge. I guess I know the council has a lot of interest in the spruce bark beetle things and I can follow up kind of where we left off with the Forest Service. A couple of things that are going on on the refuge. We do have a couple -- two studies going on right now to determine the fire history and the bark beetle history on the Kenai Peninsula. And one of them involves boring trees and getting a chronology of the tree growth back a couple hundred years. And the second involves sampling sediments out of lake bottoms -- pond bottoms. And you can -- they pull up columns of soil and they can find in there -- like one of the recent ones, there will be a layer of ash in there from the Redoubt eruption. So they say, okay, that's 1990 or whichever it was. Then they can read back in time.

LTD COURT REPORTERS

And what they're looking for is to find beetle parts in those sediments. And then there will be charcoal parts from fires. And one of the specula-tions is that probably large fires may have followed beetle outbreaks. And so that's one of the studies that we've got going on right now specifically related to that.

 Other than that, there's a number of things that go on on the refuge daily. The subsistence issues occupied a significant part of my time lately. And what I'd really like to do is find out questions that you all have about what's going on on the refuge. We got a number of programs that may be of passing interest to you but directly relative to subsistence. I guess I'd like to kind of have an informal discussion with you guys and answer -- answer things that you might have.

CHAIRMAN EWAN: So you just want to open it up for questions?

MR. CHASE: Yeah, yeah, I'd like to see if there's...

CHAIRMAN EWAN: Does anybody have any question or -- Lee.

MR. BASNAR: Is it too early? Do you have any data on the moose hunt this year on the refuge, Mark?

MR. CHASE: The information Dick provided, I think, on the 10-day start on the subsistence hunt that ran through the 20th, there's some preliminary information on that. The general moose hunt is in its preliminary stages as far as getting any information back to the State on that. The Skilak Loop permit subsistence hunt ended the 14th. We heard that there were eight permits issued and we encountered two individuals in routine patrols out there that were actually hunting. The Skilak State permit hunts are ongoing right now. There's -- is it 20 cows? And that's occurring right now. and 20 bulls. hunt, preliminarily, there's been about five cows taken and those seasons run here until the end of the month.

In general, the harvest Peninsula-wide is going to be down from what it was last year primarily because there was not a lot of spike-fork bulls available to be taken out there. So we can expect the overall harvest from the Peninsula to be down.

LTD COURT REPORTERS

As far as participation, Mr. Oskolkoff testified, you know, it's a long way and it is. This isn't -- you know, the federal lands out there. It's not easy to get to. You need a boat to go out to Tustumena Lake. People talk about going in here with horses, but it's not a readily accessible area. Yeah?

MR. OSKOLKOFF: With regard to that, could you give us a breakdown of -- first of all, an idea of the number of hunters that impacted throughout the year and kind of a breakdown on how they arrive from various sections?

 $\,$ MR. CHASE: Both the general hunters and the subsistence hunters or...

MR. OSKOLKOFF: Yes.

2

3

4

6

78

9

10

11

12

13 14

15

16 17

18 19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

28

29

30

31

32

33

34

35

36

37

38

39

40

41

42 43

44

45 46

47

48

49

50

51

MR. CHASE: Primarily, during the first 10 days of the subsistence season, what we found were people scattered around Tustumena Lake as we expected. That's the basic access into the area. That holds with the general hunters as well. This has been a State run permit area. Access to that is typically by horseback into the Tustumena Benchlands area. The land between that lakes up there is what we call that area. Primary access is by horses. The Caribou Hills area has -- traditionally, I guess was probably a lot of horseback access. What's happening now, there's a number of roads, seismic lines, trails that come in here so people can drive in here almost to the refuge boundary and walk in. So we're seeing an increase -- a little bit of an increase in activity down there, both during the subsistence season and the general hunt just because the access from the Sterling Highway into the refuge boundary is being increased. The Benchlands still remains a very remote, very difficult hunt. a very labor intensive hunt. Unless you have ten friends, it's real difficult to walk in here and shoot a moose. You can do it but then getting it out is -getting it out is the problem.

MR. BASNAR: Are aircraft permitted in the refuge for hunting purposes?

MR. CHASE: Aircraft are permitted in the refuge and there's designated lakes -- landing areas in 15B and C and 15A as well. Tustumena Lake, Skilak Lake are open to aircraft landings. There's a number of small lakes over in here that are open (indicating to map). Green Lake here is open for aircraft landings.

LTD COURT REPORTERS

Harvey Lake and Twin Lake and Iceberg Lake, I believe, are open for float access. There is no wheeled aircraft access in 15B and C. Is there a strip up there, Ted? Or I don't think we have ...

MR. SPRAKER: There's one in C on the Sheep Creek

MR. CHASE: Okay, on Unit C, 15C, we do have this drainage here that you can land a wheeled plane in there on the Braid- -- the Braided River. 15A is -- through state regulation -- is closed to moose hunting from aircrafts until September 11th. And then at that time we get quite a bit of use of people flying out to the lakes, camping on the lakes, hunting in the immediate proximity of the lakes out there. And that begins on the 11th and runs through the end of the season.

MR. OSKOLKOFF: Could you tell me how many people on an average year would be hunting in that area and how many moose they would extract from the entire refuge?

MR. CHASE: The entire refuge. I'm going to ask Ted for a little help on what the -- we don't have a breakdown of the refuge lands and non-refuge lands exactly. But...

MR. OSKOLKOFF: Just a rough estimate is fine. MR. CHASE: Rough percentages...

MR. SPRAKER: As far as all of Unit 15 in an average year, it'd be about 3,000 hunters. And they would take, in an average year, about 550 to 600 bulls. As far as the percentage on the refuge, I don't recall the exact percentage. I know we mentioned this in our February meeting, I looked those percentages up and I don't recall exactly the percentages but the highest percentage is in 15A and 15B since that has most of the refuge land. And then in 15C, it's a fairly small percentage of the harvest because there's very little refuge land in 15C.

MR. CHASE: And one of the numbers I remember -- it's only about 16 -- I think it was 16 percent of all the moose hunters in 15C utilize the refuge. And up in 15A, it's considerably higher than that and 15B as well because the majority of 15B, with the exception of some of the Coho Loop area and things -- well, that's C, I quess. But the area from the Sterling

LTD COURT REPORTERS

Highway to the inlet. Basically all of 15B is refuge. There are some moose taken out on Funny River and stuff but the percentage of hunters and also of moose killed in each unit is fairly high for an on refuge for 15A and B, and it's very low for 15C. This area down here is refuge as well, but very low density of moose. There's ice fields and good goat country but no moose, essentially, down in this area.

The numbers, I think, Gary, exactly, are in the board meeting minutes that was included in the staff analysis with the specific numbers and the breakdown of what the harvest was.

MR. HENRICHS: Do you have any idea what the early boat season in 15A from August 10th to August 17th -- how that -- what the harvest was...

MR. CHASE: What did we end up with? About five moose or was it...

MR. SPRAKER: Well, I know of at least five or six. I would guess that there's a few more than that. Typically, you know, they'll take somewhere between a half a dozen and a dozen during that early bow season.

MR. CHASE: So a small number during the bow season there. And there's not -- we don't run into a lot of people out bow hunting. And that's a 15A hunt only north of the Kenai River. Did you have something else?

MR. LOHSE: I was going to ask you about mechanical accesses. Some of this is off limits for a mechanical permit but you can use mechanical access at certain times. Some of it you can use all the time.

MR. CHASE: Over the refuge lands, there are no ATVs. No off road vehicles are allowed on to the refuge at any time.

MR. LOHSE: At any time.

MR. CHASE: For any purpose. In Unit 15C, the State has the ATV restrictions on times you can use ATVs for a certain time and then you can't and then you can again. And that's -- what that was, was that over time it separated user groups. People said, you know, we don't want to hunt the same time the four wheelers are in there. There's a window in the middle of the season that allows people to go in and get their meat

LTD COURT REPORTERS

so that they don't have to -- we don't have problems with losing meat in the field. And that's in 15C. 15B access -- motorized access by vehicle would be off of Funny River Road and walking.

And then there's boat access from Skilak Lake and Tustumena Lake for the refuge portions. There are a few people who hunt this edge of the refuge here from walking in off the Sterling Highway. For the most part it's -- 15B is horse access, as is 15C with the exception of ATVs and four wheel drive access to this portion. In 15A we have roads -- Mystery Creek Road out through here is motorized vehicle access. Swanson River and Swan Lake roads out to the oil field is motorized highway vehicle access. And then we have the aircraft access after September 11th, so. The Kenai regulations over time have kind of evolved into ...

CHAIRMAN EWAN: I have a question about that September 11th date. Is there a reason why -- that date?

MR. CHASE: What -- the Kenai regulations, basically over time, whether they are hunting regulations or trapping or access or anything else, it's kind of evolved into something for everyone over time. And the aircraft restriction on September 11th, it was a way that the -- to basically separate users. People that walked, canoed in. How long has that been in effect, Ted, do you...

MR. SPRAKER: Yeah, I don't know. I've looked -- I've tried to find that date. I can't find it but it's the early '70s at least. Maybe even the late '60s. And the reason it was put in -- it was basically a request from the public to split user types or methods of transportation where the walk-in hunter -- because 15A has good access -- road access, where the walk-in hunters would have the first chance and then the aircraft hunters would have the second half of the season.

CHAIRMAN EWAN: Okay. Lee.

MR. BASNAR: Yeah, from a subsistence point of view, it doesn't seem like many subsistence moose were taken with the special season -- 10 days ahead of time -- ahead of the regular hunters in the special area around Skilak Loop. It just doesn't seem like there were many -- what, zero at Skilak Loop and one taken in the other one? Is that the correct figure?

LTD COURT REPORTERS

MR. CHASE: That's -- I think that's the information we've got back to this point. Two...

MR. BASNAR: Well, then what -- what's the problem?

MR. MARSHALL: Two, counting an illegal moose.

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$ CHASE: Right, one that was taken outside of the -- the...

MR. BASNAR: What's the problem? Why weren't more moose taken?

MR. CHASE: Well, there's a couple things. One thing that really — that I noticed issuing permits, there was a number of people with their lifetime hunting license. And the requirement for that is what age?

MR. SPRAKER: 60.

1

3

4 5

6

78

9

11

12 13

14

15 16

17

18

19

20

21 22

2324

25

26

27

28

29

30

31

32

33

34

35

36

37

38

39

40 41

42

43

44

45

46

47

48

49

50

51

MR. CHASE: 60. And there was a high percentage of people with those lifetime hunting license -elderly people. And the access into these areas is not easy. And it's difficult by anyone's standards. horse access into here, you get into expense. It's an expensive hunt to get in there if you have to get somebody to take you in. You heard people testify last night that it's not cheap to keep horses and it's not cheap to have people take you in there. So the participation level there -- other than the boating access around Tustumena Lake, I think, for the 10-day headstart, it was rather low. The Skilak hunt participation seemed low as well and I'm not sure But there was -- we exactly as to why. encountered two hunters. And that -- you know, there could have been more out there.

The other thing that may happen is if we have people with a subsistence permit and then kill the moose after August 20th, it may come out under the state harvest ticket. And so you've got -- basically, someone with a federal subsistence permit could hunt here August 10th through the 19th and once the 20th came around, they could hunt here or here. If a moose is taken here it will show up in the state general hunt harvest. If it was taken in here after the 20th, it may show up in either one.

LTD COURT REPORTERS

MR. BASNAR: Yeah, but the point was to get some special considerations so that they'll be able to get some moose. And, you know, if they don't get them until after August 20th then the special season didn't amount to anything. Gary, can you speak to that? You know, you're the guy that hunts down here.

MR. OSKOLKOFF: Well, and I did go hunting. I brought my state mail-in permit. I tried to get the other ones off as timely as possible. You can see from what's been explained so far is that, essentially, most of the wildlife refuge is an expensive hunt. The access to it is limited. You are pretty much precluded from a good deal of the area without a vast percentage of exertion over the average person if you don't own horses. if you don't own four wheelers, if you don't own a boat and you don't own a plane. You can see that, as was described, that each one of these things are kind of given a place to themselves and a time to themselves to pretty much participate.

With regard to 15A and the hunt, there was a curve ball thrown to us -- to the council, speaking from the Traditional Council's point of view at this After this whole issue was negotiated and the question of getting a judge's order to allow any bow hunting or to open up 15A -- in regard from leaving that off the table, that's when basically the 20 permits came in. We were told the two people that were encountered in that run-in with the law, as my brother liked to describe it, were my older brother Bruce and my brother-in-law, Jack Kasnikoff, Junior, a member of our council. And what we found out is that during that exchange with the gentleman was there is that basically what was said is well, the moose really aren't here I mean, there are here but there not here in any And so their observance of fresh moose sign and what-not were absolutely minimal. From what I understand, that's more of a later season or more of a wintering area.

But the curve ball that we were thrown was the fact that there was a limitation thrown in at the last minute which is a constant limitation in other seasons we weren't made aware of, which kept you from hunting within a good quarter-mile of the road and I think half a mile of any park that's out there. It's a very small area. And with those kind of limitations, it meant that those people who we wanted to and did give the permits to -- basically the elders, which is what we requested in the first place had no chance of

LTD COURT REPORTERS

participating in the hunt other than -- essentially as observers. You know, their ability to get out and pack around off that road was limited. So that had a lot of bearing on that. So it really is -- right now, the entire moose range is more of, kind of a guided specialized -- kind of more of a doctors and lawyers playground, more or less is as we used to term it when I was a kid. Those people who can afford a plane can go in on that season. Those people who can afford horses and keep them year-round for that purpose would have it. Otherwise, you're going in to rent them or going on a guided trip and what-not. And there's a lot of money spent on that so...

The other reasons -- there are a variety of other reasons but the one main one that comes into play is confusion over this whole thing. I think a lot of people didn't participate and they, even upon getting a permit, didn't participate for fear of retribution in some form or another as was stated earlier in many of the other meetings that we had. So I think -- there are a variety of other things that came into it. But one thing for sure that definitely stalled people was the lateness of the determination of the season. the time they got around to actually getting this thing out to the very day of the 10-day headstart, supposedly, there were people completely unaware as to exactly how that was supposed to take place, you know, where it was; who could participate. Some people still believed it was a Native only hunt. A variety of different things. So I think, really, people kind of just stepped back from it for a while. And I think there was some disenchantment similar to what was mentioned earlier with the spike-fork 50 when it first came in, how it disenchanted people and took a while for people to get used to it.

MR. BASNAR: Well, it seems to me like we spend a lot of time and money and words on this particular issue with damn few results. Have you got some kind of a different approach?

MR. OSKOLKOFF: We're the -- from the council's perspective -- the Traditional Council's perspective, we're hoping to make some changes to the existing hunting season that will allow for a more reasonable hunt. First of all the 10 days previous is a nice jump. Probably it would have been good had people been aware of it. Been able to prepare for it. Get whatever gear they needed to and those kinds of things and get out into the area. That probably would

LTD COURT REPORTERS

have been somewhat more successful. But I also believe that right about now is the ideal time to be hunting in this area. I know there are some that questioned --when I brought up the original proposal which had a 10-day hunt after the existing season between the September 20th and 30th --whether that would interfere with the rut or not. So far, from what I've seen, yes, you do have a slightly greater chance of taking a bull in rut, but only a slightly greater chance. And with the qualifications that have been mentioned and allotted in the past of the hunters in the area, I don't think that would be any type of problem. But those things are being looked into and hopefully they'll be in the moose proposal that we see before the end of October.

MR. BASNAR: Like you say, the word didn't get out. And I guess I don't understand, if you're on the council, why didn't the word get out? I mean, Ninilchik isn't that big. Why didn't the word get out to the Traditional Council members that were eligible for the hunt?

MR. OSKOLKOFF: The timing was simply too close to when the season actually occurred. You've got to remember that even during the season itself, litigation -- and to this very day -- is still brewing. There was the settlement of the 15A question and the antler size restrictions that were still going on. And too, at that time it was felt that making a huge effort to get this information out would have been -- would have been...

CHAIRMAN EWAN: I don't know where this is leading, but...

 $\ensuremath{\mathsf{MR.}}$ OSKOLKOFF: ...more or less a waste of time.

CHAIRMAN EWAN: ...I think we're getting off track. If you want to talk about that special hunt, that should be on special item. Have any more questions of...

MR. LOHSE: I just had one comment. After having to ride down the Kenai and seeing how big it is, I can understand the problem with access because it's so far back in. But at the same time, because it is that way, that would be the closest thing to a traditional subsistence hunt that I could think of. You know, because it's actually it seems like it

LTD COURT REPORTERS

does cut people out that don't want to take the time to go hunting. I mean, it sounds to me like you have to take some time -- you have to have time to go hunting there.

MR. CHASE: No doubt about it. It's a wilderness experience.

2

3

4

5

7

8

10

11

12

13 14

15

16 17

18

19 20

21 22

2324

25

26

2728

29

30

31

32

33 34

35

36 37

38

39

40

41

42

43

44

45

46

47

48

49

50

MR. LOHSE: And since, basically, everybody has to go in on foot or with horses or whatever, but to a large extent, it basically is, I mean, everybody is kind of limited to how they can hunt there.

MR. CHASE: Right. Yeah. The terrain itself is limiting.

MR. LOHSE: It's not a quick easy hunt, in other words.

MR. CHASE: No.

CHAIRMAN EWAN: Gary.

MR. OSKOLKOFF: Are guides required to have a permit specifically for the national wildlife refuge on the Peninsula?

MR. CHASE: Yes. Yeah, all commercial users on the national wildlife refuge have to have a special use permit. Whether they're guiding hunters, guiding fishermen, harvesting mushrooms for commercial sale. Any commercial activity on a refuge requires a permit.

MR. OSKOLKOFF: How many of those permits were issued?

There's four permits out now for MR. CHASE: big game guiding activities on the Peninsula. few years ago the Fish and Wildlife Service totally revamped how those permits were allocated based on the State/Owsichek (ph) decision that ruled that the exclusive quide areas were not consistent with the State Constitution. And basically we have a prospectus that we solicit proposals. Guides submit proposals of how they're going to operate, how many clients they're going to take, how many moose they want. Different things. We rank those proposals and the highest ranking individual is given the opportunity to get permit. And those are five-year permits. There's talk right now that they will be renewable for an additional five years. And they periodically areas are vacated

LTD COURT REPORTERS

and they're recompeted. That's a consistent process statewide on all national wildlife refuges.

 MR. OSKOLKOFF: Do they have to pay for these permits?

MR. CHASE: They have to pay for it. There's an administrative fee that they pay at the beginning. It's \$100 and then they have to pay a user bay fee. And if they take people in to brown bear hunt, they have to pay more than if they take somebody in to photograph wildflowers or fish. And there's a schedule, it's very similar to the park service system, based on what activities those people are engaged in and then they pay the federal government following each season of use.

MR. OSKOLKOFF: How many total clients are taken out in an average year?

MR. CHASE: I would say, specifically for a moose, between the four guides. I don't know that there's -- I don't have a good handle on it. Maybe a dozen, maybe 20. I don't think there's a lot. There's a number of guides that take in sheep hunters -- of the same quides, but they take in sheep hunters, goat hunters, things that are traditionally a little bit harder to get. We also have packers that operate -- a number of the inn holders on the north shore Tustumena Lake, they have permits to pack people in and pack people out. They have horses. They'll pack in your camp, drop you off, come back in a week and pack out your camp and your moose. And they also need permits. But they're not doing guiding per se. They don't go with you in the field and say, "Hey, shoot that one," and take care of it for you. They take you out there, you're on your own, and they come get you and bring you out.

 $\ensuremath{\mathsf{MR}}\xspace$. OSKOLKOFF: How many of these packers are they?

MR. CHASE: Oh, there's roughly half a dozen there. And then there's a number of air transporters, basically, do the same thing. They need a permit as well. Kenai Air. If they're going to fly somebody out on the refuge to hunt, they fly them out, drop them off, come back in a week and pick them up and take them out. They're also required to have a permit.

MR. OSKOLKOFF: It sounds like there's quite a

LTD COURT REPORTERS

bit of commercial activity actually involved in this then.

3 4 5 re: 6 ce: 7 gu. 8 of pul 10 a c

2

MR. CHASE: The Kenai Refuge compared to other refuges in the state, really not. For the population center, there's really not a great deal because the guide area over time have become less desirable because of the pressure from the remainder of the general public. And so people for the most part are not paying a guide to take them out to get their moose. They're local residents that are going out after work or on the weekend and -- to get their moose.

12 13 14

15

19

20

2122

23

24

25

28

29

30

34 35

36

37

38

39

40

41

42

43

44

45

46

11

MR. ROMIG: How many people apply for those? I mean, you're giving them to four individuals and how many people apply for those permits?

16 17 18

MR. CHASE: It's real variable. The last time we did it -- the first time was 1993. And I think most of the areas -- I think we just have one applicant in several of the areas. And then one of the areas we did have three or four that applied for that particular guide area. Some of the other parts of the state, some Kodiak brown bear areas will get upwards of 30 or 40. An Alaska Peninsula good brown bear, moose, caribou area might have 40 or 50 people apply for those areas.

26 27

MR. ROMIG: And with the fisheries on the upper river, I know there's a limited amount of people that have a particular -- is there a big interest for those too?

31 32 33

There is a big interest for those. MR. CHASE: We have two user groups on the upper river that are permanent. There's commercial float non-fishing trips and there are guided fishing trips. They all require a permit. We don't have a limit on non-fishing trips. If somebody wants to come in and get a permit to take people down the river to look at eagles, just to float and see the scenery, we issue -- those are unlimited number of permits. But for the fishing guides that was capped, there was a moratorium placed on that a number of years ago at 20. And there's a waiting list, as one becomes vacant, we'll take the next person off the list and offer them a permit. The plans for that permit system, that will go the same way as the big game guide permit system sometime in the future. It will solicit proposals from people, they'll be ranked out and we'll issue permits to a certain number of individuals.

47 48 49

50 51

CHAIRMAN EWAN: I didn't catch the number of

LTD COURT REPORTERS

1 game permits. 2 3 MR. CHASE: Fishing guides? 4 5 CHAIRMAN EWAN: Game. The game. 6 7 There's four... MR. CHASE: 8 9 CHAIRMAN EWAN: Four. 10 11 MR. CHASE: ...big game guides. And there's 12 20 commercial fishing guides. And they're operating 13 mostly on both forest service and national wildlife 14 refuge, primarily from Kenai Lake to Skilak Lake. 15 16 Any other questions? CHAIRMAN EWAN: 17 18 MR. OSKOLKOFF: With regard to motorized 19 access, I'm talking about wheeled vehicle, I was to 20 understand from the testimony last night that there's a 21 certain period of time at which people can access the 22 wildlife refuge... 23 24 MR. CHASE: No. 25 26 MR. OSKOLKOFF: ...with a motorized vehicle? 27 28 No. Not an off-road -- ATV? MR. CHASE: 29 30 MR. OSKOLKOFF: Yeah. 31 32 MR. CHASE: 15C -- there's a state regulation, 33 a controlled use area in 15C, that allows you to go in 34 on -- what are the dates? 35 36 MR. SPRAKER: You can go in until the 10th of 37 September and then there's a four-day closure and then 38 you can go in on the 15th and 16th and then there's 39 another four-day closure and then you come after the 40 season closes, camp (ph) needs, whatever. 41 42 MR. CHASE: But regardless if whether that's 43 open or not, you have to stop at the refuge boundary. 44 45 MR. OSKOLKOFF: One more question and I doubt 46 you're ready to supply the answers right now. But I 47 would ask that by our next meeting if we could get some 48 kind of information in regard to the commercial 49 activity, the permit fees, the dollars, basically, generated by use here, and some idea of the amount of 50

LTD COURT REPORTERS

business done by these individuals in dollars, I would

sure appreciate it.

looking at everything.

when it comes out.

you come up with four?

2 3 4

20

21

22

28

anyway?

41 42 43

40

45

44

47 48 49

46 50

MR. CHASE: The commercial fishing permits are some of both. There are -- a number of them are Alaska residents. The facilities that you see along -- right along the Kenai River, most of them are permitted with the refuge. They're, for the most part, Alaskans. Stay here. I don't have a number of like 12 and 8, but there are some that come up here for the summer, conduct their business and leave. CHAIRMAN EWAN: Back to the -- are you done? MR. ROMIG: Yeah. CHAIRMAN EWAN: Okay. Back to the game

MR. CHASE: Okay, yeah, that should be not

They're looking at, okay,

very difficult to get. We periodically get requests from Congress along the same lines. And so we should be able to amass that fairly easily. There is a study

being done on the refuge right now that is just -- the

across the country. But they're looking at -- they're

community and people sell this much tackle because of

And they're looking at everything. The total

dollar value of this wildlife refuge to the community.

in, too, is there any way that you can say that the

just up here for that particular reason or are they

state? Or are they just doing a commercial activity

and basically all that money is leaving the state

people that people that have these permits -- are they

actually -- live in the state and intend to stay in the

So that will be a -- that will be an interesting study

MR. ROMIG: I guess what I would be interested

economic value of the Kenai National Wildlife Refuge.

It's part of a bigger study for the refuge system

there's X number of sockeye salmon produced on the

refuge and they generate this many dollars in the

Well, originally in 1992, we MR. CHASE: redrew the guide areas for the state. The state was going through the same process at the time. Trying to implement something that was consistent with the

guiding permits. Four -- is that what you feel is what

the refuge there can stand? Or what? I mean, how do

Owsichek court decision that would also meet the

LTD COURT REPORTERS

197

federal requirements. The things that we wanted to see in the program. And the State redefined -- they defined -- I think they called them UCUs for drainages in different areas in the state. Then we amassed those and said, if a guide were to operate in this area, he could make a living using this real estate. And we identified the areas like that. I have not been very personally involved with that on the Kenai simply because there's -- we have a person on our staff who works with that almost full time. And I don't have the time to be involved in it day to day. Those can be revisited over time. I know in a few occasions we said, well, this will be -- we'll just issue one permit for some area and then we've gone back over time and the guy says, "Well, I'm not using very much." know, we can probably have somebody else and then we'll go in and add another one. Or if we issued two to begin with and one of those individuals drops out for whatever reason we may say, "Yeah, we need to rethink that. We probably should have just issued one."

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21 22

23

2425

26

27

28

29

30

31

32 33

34

35 36

37

38

39

40

41

42

43

44

45

46

47

48

49

50

CHAIRMAN EWAN: I guess my real question is, there could be more, right?

MR. CHASE: There could be more. I don't foresee it. I think that's unlikely that there would be more big game guides operating on the Kenai. And that's basically -- we have a set of -- a process for doing that, that are based in regulation. But the guide areas themselves are drawn out, essentially, in house in our service.

CHAIRMAN EWAN: Okay. Any other thought? If not, thank you. John, do you have...

MR. MORRISON: I just wanted to add comment to Mark's discussion on the selection of the number of guides to operate there. The Fish and Game Department was heavily involved in that episode, as he pointed And one of the major concerns was to adjust the number of guiding operations to the wildlife population, the big game population especially, so that there was no danger of overharvest from excessive amount of guided hunting in addition to -- which is mostly for non-resident hunters -- have that added on to what is done by residents or/and subsistence hunters. Our professional advice was sought and asked wherein -- so far as what did we think as a suitable number of guiding operations for a given area and a given population. So that all over the state, we would make recommendations on what we thought would be

LTD COURT REPORTERS

feasible. And as you pointed out, we based our recommendations on subdivisions of the game management units. They are already divided up into smaller units, according to drainages.

2

3

4

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2223

24

25 26

2728

29

30

31

32

33

34

35 36

37

38

39

40

41

42 43

44

45

46

47

48

49 50

The UCU designation stands for Uniform Coding Unit, which means that in the computer records of harvest and population counts and so forth, each one of those UCUs contains the data for that particular area. We recommended that the quide areas be formed out of those UCUs so that the harvest information and other information that they produce would fit right into the overall system. But at the same time we recognized that the landowners -- land managers had their own needs, their own administrative needs for handling this so a lot of those boundaries for the guide areas were designed with a lot of input from the refuges, the national forest -- BLM and whatever, to accommodate their needs. And that created some degree of adjustment that (indiscernible - away from mike) where those boundaries were finally settled. What the overriding point is, is that the number of guides we looked at very closely to make sure that we didn't get too many in any given area.

CHAIRMAN EWAN: Okay. Thank you.

MR. CHASE: I might -- I'd like to -- the discussion earlier on the role of biologists and things was of great interest to myself and I'd like to say a couple of things along those lines. It may spur some more questions. I realize that this board -- this council is tasked with implementation of Title 8 of ANILCA. And I've seen that everyone on this board takes that very seriously and I respect and appreciate that. From my standpoint as the manager of the refuge, I have a number of documents, pieces of legislation, things that must be considered in the overall management of everything from oil and gas drilling on the refuge to somebody catching fish. Anything -- as far as our role -- anything that this council generates, the big standard is compatible with the refuges purposes as defined in ANILCA, then that is something that I can support and work with this council on. Things that do not fall under those lines, I have no other choice but to elevate my concerns contrary to your wishes on a particular proposal.

And that's -- you know, those are things that the board weighs. The refuge manager says this; the council says this; the public say this. And it's up

LTD COURT REPORTERS

for them to decide. I don't think it -- you know, I don't want it to be an adversarial role. I think you have specific tasks that you take very seriously; I have specific responsibilities that I take very seriously. And, you know, the more we can work together in information exchange and things, I think that the better off we're both going to be, the easier it's going to be for both of us, and so. Did that spark any new discussion or...

CHAIRMAN EWAN: No, I think we talked that out earlier.

MR. CHASE: No. Okay.

CHAIRMAN EWAN: Thank you.

MR. CHASE: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN EWAN: Okay, five-minute break.

(Off record - 3:44 p.m.) (On record - 4:00 p.m.)

CHAIRMAN EWAN: I call the meeting back to order. I guess Ted Spraker wanted to make his report now if it's okay with you people. Order of Business. He would like to be moved up to this spot because it would follow Kenai National Wildlife Refuge and some of the things that were talked about.

MR. SPRAKER: I'll talk real fast. Mr. Chairman, thank you very much for moving me up. My name is Ted Spraker, I'm the area wildlife biologist for the Alaska Department of Fish and Game. The reason I thought it'd be appropriate to speak following Mr. Chase is that he covered basically every item that I had on my little list here.

There are a couple things I'd like to mention. I know a lot of people are concerned about what happened last fall during the hunting season. I can tell you that it wasn't really surprising as far as the general hunt on the Kenai, at least to the department, because of several things. We discussed these things at the July meeting when we pointed out that because of last year's very severe winter and high mortality rate — you may recall that I mentioned we picked up about 270 moose that died last year during the winter due to starvation. But because of that high winter mortality rate and because — and this year, and this fall,

LTD COURT REPORTERS

because of the very poor hunting conditions as you can see today and this is pretty much what we were faced throughout most of the hunting season this year. I think the effort was much lower and although people may have gone afield, it sure dampens my spirits, and I'm sure most hunters feel the same way, after a couple of days being soaked in camp, you're not too willing to jump up, pour a cup of hot coffee, put those wet coveralls on again and go at it for another day.

And the other thing is, and I'm sure you know this, is during these real heavy raining periods, game really doesn't move very much. The only thing that I've ever found that moves very much in the rain is brown bears, which also complicates your moose hunting. But because of those two elements, it wasn't surprising that the reports so far have been pretty grim. Last year we had a harvest on the Kenai Peninsula of 656 bulls. This is just the general season, not the permit hunts. This year we're predicting or, kind of, speculating that the harvest will come in somewhere around 400 -- maybe 450 animals total because of those two reasons.

Another thing that was discussed earlier was some comments about the Skilak Loop and the hunting program there, management objectives and so forth, and the difficulty in hunting moose in Skilak Loop. first I'd like to say that we have had a management program with the Fish and Wildlife Service there since the late 1980s. And we have a management objective to maintain about 130 countable moose in Skilak Loop. Last year I was able to count Skilak Loop under some of the best conditions I've ever had because we had good snow. Leaf fall was early or, at least, normal. good snow conditions, good counting conditions. And in a portion of the Loop -- I didn't even complete the whole thing -- I counted 187 moose. So we had a good count last year. It's the highest count we've had since about the mid '80s. And that's why we increased the number of permits.

But I can also tell you something else about Skilak Loop from a personal standpoint because I've gone with permit holders on three different occasions over the last couple years. One of the things that occurs in Skilak Loop is that during the late part of September when the hunt is normally held, the moose start to group up. These are harem breeders and they start to group up and it's common to see cows with calves and smaller bulls. But sometimes it's difficult

LTD COURT REPORTERS

2

3

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19 20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

28

29

30

31

32

33

34

35

36

37

38

39 40

41

42

43

44

45

46

47

48

49 50

51

to find single cows. And I'll give you an exact experience here. A few days ago I was out in Skilak Loop with a friend of mine's son. His son had a permit for a cow and we hunted two mornings. And in those two mornings we saw one cow and a calf and seven bulls. Last year -- a couple years -- no, last year I hunted with a friend of mine that had a permit and the same situation. We saw a couple young bulls, a couple cows with calves, and this hunter was able to take a yearling cow the first day. A couple years ago I did the same thing. We hunted one morning, saw several cows with calves, a couple bulls -- one great big bull that we called and looked at for a while. And finally this young gal killed an 18-year-old cow. I mean, she hasn't had a calf in recent history. And if anybody needs any moose meat, we still got quite a bit of that around. Unfortunately, they shared part of that with me and I still have some of it.

But the point I want to make is that Skilak Loop is 68 square miles. It's rehabbed -- about five square miles has been rehabbed. And the result of that crushing and burning done by the Department of U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the birch and the willow is over your head. In fact, now guys are using step ladders to hunt in Skilak Loop because you just cannot The other thing that you're confronted with in see. Skilak Loop is that it's some of the densest country that you're going to hunt in. The timber -- there's mature timber, there's some 47 burn and it's a very difficult place to hunt. And I'll tell you, 187 or so moose in a 68 square mile area, well, you know, those moose can get spread pretty thin. And it's a difficult place to hunt. It takes a lot of time and a lot of patience and usually hunters do better by still hunting, go in a ways and just sit and watch a lake or a swamp or something for an evening or early morning hunt.

Mr. Chairman, I really don't have a lot to add. Mark Chase did an excellent job of covering a lot of things that we jointly work on on the refuge and the state lands. I'd certainly try to answer any questions if anybody has any. But -- excuse me -- before I do that, one of the things that I'd like to mention, and this, kind of, goes back to the role of the wildlife biologist in this program. With the exception of Mr. Romig, I have not had any contact with this council, you know, since I've been involved in it. And I'm not saying that to criticize anybody, I'm saying that to mention that you know, we have a lot of information

LTD COURT REPORTERS

available. You know, any time I get a chance to talk about moose and biology and so forth, that's one of the things I've been doing for years and, you know, I enjoy doing.

29

30 31

32 33

34 35

36 37

38 39

40

41 42

43

44 45

46

47 48

49

50

2

3

4

And I would really encourage you to work with us and I'll extend myself as far as I possibly can to help you to draft some of these proposals and I'll give you my honest input and I'll give you what I think the resource can stand or cannot stand and I'll be very straightforward about it. And I know that there was a lot of speculation made as to what was going to occur this year and I'll be the first to admit I was astounded when 120 permits resulted in a harvest of two moose, especially early in the season. I mean, there's certainly difficulty to get into some of these areas, but I expected to see a much higher harvest, especially on hunters that had the first opportunity to hunt. And I terribly misjudged what hunters would have -- you know, should have taken. But as far as for speculation and so forth, we give it our best professional opinion and we're usually conservative. If we're guilty of anything, we're probably guilty of being conservative in trying not to make any mistakes that would turn into a conservation issue further down the road. But with that, I'm willing to work with you and I'd like to work with you and just give me a shout anytime.

Any questions? I'll give it a try.

CHAIRMAN EWAN: Go ahead, Ralph.

MR. LOHSE: Ted, could you explain to me how -- how many permits were issued for the bow and arrow hunt? Or is that a permit hunt or just an open hunt?

MR. SPRAKER: The early bow and arrow...

 $\ensuremath{\mathsf{MR}}\xspace$. LOHSE: The early bow hunt. The early bow hunt.

MR. SPRAKER: ...archery season. That's an open season. There's no permits, no registration...

MR. LOHSE: No registration though. So you have no idea how many people are involved in it then?

MR. SPRAKER: We have an estimate of probably about 200, maybe 250. The only requirement is that an archer has to pass the International Bow Hunter Educational Program. It's a hunter education course.

LTD COURT REPORTERS

And there's a proficiency test.

2

45

6

7

8

9

11

12

13

14 15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

2425

26

27

28 29

30

31

32

33

34

35

36

37

38

39

40

41

42

43

44

45

46

47

48

49

50

MR. LOHSE: As part of that.

MR. SPRAKER: As part of that written test and proficiency test. But there's probably a couple hundred hunters that participate. It's an open -- wide open hunt.

MR. LOHSE: So basically, we had a couple hundred hunters involved in the same time period as the subsistence hunt. And that couple hundred hunters came up with six to a dozen moose.

MR. SPRAKER: That's correct. In fact the highest -- when this started in 1989, we didn't require the proficiency test. And at that time we probably had three or 400 hunters. I know Pay-n-Save was out of arrows, bows, field tips, broad heads. You couldn't buy an arrow in town the night before the season started. But even in that year, the highest reported harvest was 18. That's 18 taken in a five-day season only in 15A.

MR. LOHSE: Is the access so much easier in 15A or why would the 200 and some people with bow and arrows end up outdoing 120 people with guns?

MR. SPRAKER: I think it's -- it's not an access problem in 15A. I think it's effort. You know, I think it's just purely effort. I think if people allowed to hunt with rifles hunted, you know, hard during that 10-day season, you know, I'll be honest, I think they should have killed a moose. You know, I hunted during the archery season and I saw several And if I was a better shot, I would have been bulls. successful early in the archery season. But I chose not to shoot because I'm just not a very good shot at 30 yards. But I saw several bulls. But those were not bulls on the refuge. those were bulls that were off the refuge. They would not have been available to the subsistence hunters. Subsistence hunters would have to put in quite an effort to get to the hunting in 15C. There's no question about that. They would have to have equipment to get into some of these areas. just too far to walk. I mean, a person is not going to hunt this country on foot. But there's another place to hunt and this is the Funny River Road. There's good access there. It's another place I've hunted quite a few different years and there's a lot of moose taken there each year. And that's where I expected

LTD COURT REPORTERS

fact, Gary and I discussed that when this came up. You know, I thought that would be the place people would hunt and I was surprised they didn't hunt there because that does provide good access -- road access.

MR. LOHSE: Are they many taken right out of boats off shore? I mean, you see the big lakes that are in there and you're allowed to use motorized boats on those lakes. Are there many moose taken, I mean, is that a rare occasion for somebody to take a moose out of a boat?

MR. SPRAKER: It's rare; it's extremely rare. I can't recall a moose ever being taken along the shoreline -- south shoreline of Skilak Loop in that permit area. And I've been here since '78. And I can't recall one case. In fact, I've looked at that and there isn't a case on the records. As far as moose being taken along Skilak, along the lake, they do occasionally take bulls there but boy, they are rare. It's extremely dense vegetation plus the moose are usually up at higher elevation early in the year.

Excuse me. That brings up another thought about Skilak Loop. You mentioned that one of the technicians or biologists from Fish and Wildlife Service mentioned that the moose hadn't moved into Skilak Loop yet. Actually, they don't really move into Skilak Loop until probably late November or early December as they move on to their winter range. That's a known wintering area. The moose population will increase by mid to late January in Skilak Loop. But there's no noticeable movement during September, except for some movement with the rut. Yes, sir?

MR. LOHSE: Well then, are these moose that you're talking about in the Skilak Loop, you feel that you had 180 like resident moose in there...

MR. SPRAKER: Yes.

MR. LOHSE: ...and then you have an increase for the winter.

MR. SPRAKER: Yes.

MR. LOHSE: So it's not a case that there aren't any moose in there. It's just that more of them move down for winter range but X amount of them stay there year round.

LTD COURT REPORTERS

MR. SPRAKER: That's correct. And that's why we manage it to harvest the resident moose, to make sure the resident population that stays there year round doesn't get too high and over-utilize the browse that's been created.

MR. ROMIG: Ted, I had a question about the bow hunt in particular. Of course, we'd heard a lot of testimony about, you know, equal -- everybody wants equal this, equal that. And there's obviously some real proficient bow hunters out there. You know, what would it cost a normal individual to go out and outfit himself to participate in this particular hunt which I would see, kind of, as a specialized hunt that occurs at the same time that the subsistence occurs, which, you know, created a lot of friction and, you know, actually only harvested one moose or two moose. you've got a bow hunt that starts at the same time and they take more moose. It, kind of, escapes me the reasoning behind some of the -- that people give for, you know, equal treatment and then nothing's ever said about the bow hunt going out early.

MR. SPRAKER: To outfit yourself -- boy, I don't know. I can tell you what I paid. It wasn't a lot. You know, for a couple hundred bucks you can buy a decent -- I bought a used bow. You know, a couple hundred bucks you can get a used bow -- good one, and arrows and so forth. I don't think the expense would be that high. Another thing you need to keep in mind is that 15A was not open for the subsistence hunt so there was no competition there. Had there been competition, I think there would have been, you know, a serious look at whether or not the board should authorize that bow season because of your concerns. Okay. Thank you very much.

CHAIRMAN EWAN: Thank you. All right. Now BLM.

MR. COFFEEN: My name's Mike Coffeen and I'm the district biologist with the BLM out in Glennallen. I've put on your notebooks a short report from the subsistence program out there. The BLM's -- this is the sixth year of the subsistence program out there in Glennallen. So far, we're issuing caribou permits -- we have been up until just recently. The moose, of course, closed on the 20th out there. We issued, I couldn't believe it, but an even 500 moose permits out there. We've issued a total of 1,416 caribou permits so far. Now that's two per person. The moose is one

LTD COURT REPORTERS

per household. So that's only 708 people that have come in. But when you consider we've got about 3,000 in the basin out there -- in the 40 square miles, that's a fair number of people.

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

2425

26

27

28

29

30

31

32

33

34

35

36

37

38

39

40

41

42

43 44

45

46

47

48

49

50

Again, the season will restart on caribou -federal subsistence will restart January 5th and run through March 31st. We -- to help people get the permits, we have run extended office hours which we really had to move up with the earlier start of the moose season this year, to the middle of July and ran it again until 6:00 p.m. for the first week to help people get their permits and get out in the field. We also went out to remote locations, Selatna and Paxson, and issued permits there too. And then I've included a table showing just a quick outline of the number of permits we've issued the last five years and the kill on that and the percent success. If you notice for 1994, it was pretty poor for both moose and caribou. Part of the reason on the moose was that the Tiekel Block was not available because of a filing down there that precluded federal subsistence hunting on the pipeline corridor and other lands down there.

Also, it was a matter of staffing for us too in that I needed someone to research that in better detail. We finally have a second realty person out in Glennallen now and that's why we were able to clear up some questions. In other words, if there's any question, I can't open it because I go to jail. But even with -- we also, to help the hunters out there, we issued a much larger scale map than the one that's in your booklet under Unit 13. If you look at that you need a magnifying glass, a big one, to see much detail there. And so we issue a two-page map that's a quarter inch to the mile so that helps people determine the limited holdings out there. The BLM has less than a million acres out there now. So we're the minority landholder out there. Now I'm assuming that state selected lands are going to be conveyed to the State. Yes, we do have interim management on a lot of land, but those are not available for subsistence.

For caribou, it was interesting out there, the caribou were -- for the last time -- were not available. They weren't near the highway system for most of the hunt. And then when the bell rang September 20th, they all crossed and went to Canada and they didn't come back. None of them turned around at all. And so there was virtually no winter hunt. This year, as I've mentioned in this report, it does look a lot better.

LTD COURT REPORTERS

The animals are milling around. We've seen more animals going west now than east. And there have been a number of crossings on the Richardson Highway. The hunt out there -- a lot of it occurs on the highway. There's animals taken by track vehicles, four wheelers, by boat on the Gulkana River and Tangle Lakes, where the wild and scenic river corridors are.

The herd has continued to grow out in that area. The Nelchina herd is up to 50,000 animals --49,800 which is 6,000 over 1994. I took part in those hunts -- in those counts in June and the counts were validated by aerial photos. So we think our count technique is pretty accurate. They also counted all the animals in the aerial photos too. And this was in the calving area and they did it like, I mean, we were coming back to get gas and the aerial photo plane was going out. So they did it immediately after we finished our counts. I counted 10,000 animals myself. So the herd is continuing to grow. It is showing --Bob Toby (ph) is the state biologist out there, has informed me that he's gotten more information about the range condition deteriorating in the calving area which is the one consistent thing out there. The animals do consistently come back to that calving area. I've only been out there two years so I get a lot of my information from Bob Toby and from residents out in the area.

We do hope this next season to redo the range plots out there so we'll have an accurate determination of what the vegetation's condition is. There was also — I included a comment here about the state caribou regulations change for '95/'96 and there's no longer a half mile restriction to hunt along the Trans-Alaska Pipeline. So this has the effect of opening up the Richardson Highway from Sourdough to Paxson, which is the main crossing area to the Tier Two (indiscernible — cough) of which there's either 10 or 12,000 of them. I lost track of how many permits they finally issued there. That was of concern to us as to whether or not we'd have a significant firing line situation. But as yet, that has not developed.

We did conduct one flight just recently -- the BLM did, September 24th -- for a couple of law enforcement reasons and while they were out, I asked them to check where the herd was and they found that a significant portion of the herd seems to be around Lake Louise/Crossman Lake area. So they are still in the area. And hopefully they will stay there for the winter hunt too. The state has an additional hunt this

LTD COURT REPORTERS

year for the Tier Two hunters. It's a November hunt that goes from the 15th of November, I believe, through December 31st. So the state Tier Two hunters have a third opportunity that the federal hunters do not have this year.

You know, for the moose, again the Teikel area was open this year. Our preliminary interviews with hunters show that it was a better hunt. The chairman confirmed that earlier. We had a lot more satisfied people out there. But unfortunately, we don't have any — the hunt closed the 20th of September but we don't have any of the data yet. Cards are still coming in so we'll be able to report on that later to you.

And again, the Glennallen district continues to have problems — management problems. It's more difficult with the selection process out there and trying to keep land status clear for people to go out and hunt in the right areas and not get a ticket for hunting on state land. And we were able to get the Tiekel Block reopened by clearing the top filing (ph) that had occurred in there. And we remain committed to maximizing the harvest of subsistence animals in Unit 13 for the rural residents. Questions?

CHAIRMAN EWAN: I just want to comment. I, over the years, we've had a very good relationship with you people out there. I think you managed that very well. I compliment you on that.

MR. COFFEEN: You will be getting some stuff in the mail. There is a beetle kill timber sale in progress down -- the paperwork's cranking through -- down by pump station 12 in those areas where you see all the dead spruce. But that will just improve habitat down there when they log some of that. I don't see that as a negative for the moose populations down there.

> MR. BASNAR: Yes. You mentioned concern for the habitat. Is that overgrazing or are we talking extensive four wheeler damage or a combination?

 MR. COFFEEN: Again, I've only been out there two years but I must admit I've been impressed with the number of track vehicles. In fact we had an individual come in to the office during the moose hunt and complain that the trails had been pushed in 20 miles further and they'd finally gotten into his area where he normally flew in. Not at the calving area is an

LTD COURT REPORTERS

overgrazing problem. In other words, the herd peaked -- I'd have to check a few of the numbers -- but the herd peaked years ago at about 60 to 70,000, I believe. And they don't want it to do that again. So that's why they issued more permits to try to shave off that population and get it back down into the low 40s if possible, or high 30s which is more of a sustainable level where the range won't deteriorate.

MR. BASNAR: Do you have concern -- or some of your people that have been here longer than you have -- have a concern for this massive influx of off-road vehicles in the area?

MR. COFFEEN: Yes, but a lot of those are going to be in state land. So they will have to address it.

MR. BASNAR: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN EWAN: You're talking about the Eureka area right? To have to -- I mean the feeding area and all that?

MR. COFFEEN: The areas that -- in other words, looking out of the plane focusing on the ground caribou there, intensively focusing, there weren't a lot of -- I don't remember a lot of vehicle tracks in that area. We were like 20 miles -- 25 miles north of Eureka, almost to Mud Lakes and I don't remember seeing a lot of vehicle tracks there. On the way, oh yeah, with all the mining activity and stuff, there's a large number of trails.

CHAIRMAN EWAN: Fred.

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$ JOHN: The Nelchina herd continue to grow, you say?

MR. COFFEEN: Yes.

MR. JOHN: You got a reason why or...

MR. COFFEEN: Probably because of the poor hunt in 1994. And also that they left the area, so they had to deal with the predators out of that area -- out of the area too whether it would be -- whether the wolf packs are up in numbers that we hear about. But, in other words, it was a good year for them, definitely.

LTD COURT REPORTERS

MR. OSKOLKOFF: Mr. Chairman, there seemed to be some concern last year when we were discussing having a subsistence hunt on the Kenai Peninsula that there would be an influx of hunters to your area. Have you noticed anything like that this year?

 MR. COFFEEN: The weather was really poor. We had a lot of rain, storms and I was out with our BLM ranger on the Denali Highway and Richardson Highway. And I just did not see large numbers of hunters out. And I haven't got the track record to see -- you know, I would need to talk to the state wildlife trooper and see if he was seeing the same groups of people. They move around -- you know, the concentrations move, you know. And this year, it was the Swede Lake trail which I don't advise even trying to go down in hip waders right now. It really got torn up. But so we had like 50, 70 vehicles at the trail head there which, those were further west last year. So...

CHAIRMAN EWAN: Gary, maybe I could help to answer your question. I think the reason probably there weren't too many people out there this year is because the caribou, kind of, stayed away from the highway. That is one of the things that he mentioned in his report, they're in the Lake Louise area. They're not near the road there, right?

MR. COFFEEN: No. In fact, when they moved across, they were south of the Alphabets (ph) which is a long haul for somebody on a four wheeler. And that's where — at the Swede Lake trailhead, those were all track vehicles and big trailers with four wheelers on them and they were taking lots of gas. They were having to go across the Gulkana and the other — and south of the Alphabets. So, 35, 40 miles in. And then groups were coming out — what we saw was, you know, four hunters and one caribou.

MR. OSKOLKOFF: The reason I ask is that the numbers that you generated in your report here and in the memorandum, seem to be that the numbers were either static or actually low, perhaps, for the last five-year average.

MR. COFFEEN: Yes.

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$ OSKOLKOFF: And so it wouldn't account for a large influx.

MR. COFFEEN: Well, see what happens...

LTD COURT REPORTERS

1 2 MR. OSKOLKOFF: That's why I wanted another 3 perception, yeah. 4 5 MR. COFFEEN: Yeah. I'll be real excited to 6 report '95 because it appears to be a better hunt. 7 8 CHAIRMAN EWAN: Ralph. 9 10 MR. LOHSE: Even with the take, so far, it 11 appears -- you mean, it appears like it has the 12 potential to be a better hunt or it appears like it's a 13 better hunt to this point in time? 14 15 MR. COFFEEN: It appears that at this point in 16 time it's a better hunt. And it looks like for the 17 caribou, we're going to have a good winter hunt because 18 of the way they're circulating in the area and not just 19 leaving. Last year it was just a directed movement. 20 There was no stop. 21 22 CHAIRMAN EWAN: All right. Any... 23 24 MR. LOHSE: Can I ask him one? That's -- you 25 don't have the reports on the Mentasta caribou, 26 that's... 27 28 MR. COFFEEN: No, that's the other thing. 29 This is just BLM data. 30 31 MR. LOHSE: This is just BLM... 32 33 MR. COFFEEN: Data, right. 34 35 MR. LOHSE: ... Nelchina caribou? 36 37 MR. COFFEEN: Yes. 38 39 MR. LOHSE: Okay. 40 41 CHAIRMAN EWAN: I don't have anything else. 42 Does anybody? Lee? Thank you very much. I want to 43 mention for the record. Yesterday somebody asked me 44 about the caribou -- the moose hunt. I think it was 45 Ralph that asked me. My information is unofficial, you 46 know, just word of mouth. People telling me that they 47 got a moose here and there. Now there's nothing 48 official about what I said yesterday about the number

LTD COURT REPORTERS

of take in the moose hunt.

49

50 51

(7485)

1 2 (Tape: 310-1845) 3 (0020)4 5 CHAIRMAN EWAN: The next agency will be 6 Wrangell-St. Elias National Park. 7 8 MR. GREENWOOD: Chairmen and council, I'm 9 Bruce Greenwood, National Park Service. I've been 10 asked speak on behalf of Wrangell/St. Elias National 11 Park and Lake Clark National Park and Preserve. And 12 neither people could come down. And I also -- I talked 13 to them in a phone call. They said they didn't have 14 any new information to present. So that was really 15 what I wanted to say. And regarding your question 16 regarding the Mentasta herd, if you would like a report 17 at the winter meeting, we could arrange to have the 18 wildlife biologist to be out here to give a report on 19 that. 20 21 MR. LOHSE: I'd like to know, you know, since 22 that was one of the reasons that we didn't have a hunt 23 there, I'd like to know what's -- at least an update on 24 what's going on with Mentasta. 25 26 CHAIRMAN EWAN: In my observation, it hasn't 27 improved any. 28 29 MR. LOHSE: Yeah. 30 31 CHAIRMAN EWAN: Yeah. I didn't see a moose where I go hunt. That's Unit 11. I didn't see one 32 33 caribou. 34 35 MR. LOHSE: You mean no caribou, yeah. 36 37 So would you like to have that MR. GREENWOOD: 38 for the next meeting? 39 40 CHAIRMAN EWAN: Sure. 41 MR. LOHSE: I would -- you know, just a short 42 43 little blurb as to, you know, calf survival and the 44 population trends an stuff like that on it. 45 46 MR. GREENWOOD: Okay, we'll plan on doing 47 that. Thank you. 48 49 MR. BRELSFORD: At the winter meeting? 50 51 MR. LOHSE: At the winter meeting.

LTD COURT REPORTERS

31

32

33

34

35

36

37

38

39

40

41

42

43

44

45

46

47 48

49

50

MR. BRELSFORD: Right.

MR. LOHSE: That's the spring meeting, okay?

CHAIRMAN EWAN: Okay, the next...

MR. BASNAR: It may be spring in Cordova but it ain't up in Cantwell.

CHAIRMAN EWAN: The next agency is Lake Clark National Park and Preserve.

MR. LOHSE: He already said -- he already told

CHAIRMAN EWAN: Oh, you already -- you covered How about the Denali? that one too?

MR. TWITCHELL: Council members, Chairman. I'll just touch on a couple of issues, keep it pretty brief. The moose hunt on the south side in Unit 13E around the Cantwell community area, we average 40 permits a year, one moose per household. So what we saw this year was the increased year hunt, another 30 That's starting the 1st of August. A number of people began their efforts early and took moose early on in the early part of August whereas, most of the people tend to prefer to hunt later in September when leaf fall was down and it's easier to see and locate moose. Since the season ended the 20th of this month, we don't have any harvest information for you for this year. In past years, the harvest levels have varied between 10 moose to down to as low as one. early on in the '90s before selective lands became an issue where federal subsistence Title 8 doesn't occur on selected lands. AHTNA has a number of acreages right around the community of Cantwell inside of Denali. And once those lands were not open to the subsistence program, the harvest levels decreased pretty significantly since that was the primary area that they utilized in the past. So I would expect this year's harvest, even with the increased season, to somewhere fall within that range of -- usually three is about the average -- from three to ten.

The caribou permits we issue, around 80 permits for individuals. Since there's two permits per individual, that's about 160 caribou permits. caribou are not present in any significant numbers in

LTD COURT REPORTERS

the fall time in the Denali area. So harvests -- we just don't see any of them this time of the year. Primarily in the winter hunt is when that occurs. So we have no harvest information for this year's caribou aspect in the 13E Cantwell community area.

The second and last issue I was going to mention is that the park is revising its south side development concept plan which was developed to try to increase access and use of Denali National Park on the south side of the Alaska Range. That initial planning effort came forth with a number of proposals that generated a lot of controversy and a lot of objections. As such, the park service has gone back and revisited that plan and is coming out this fall with a revised version in which case, the development proposals on Denali parklands has been pretty much eliminated. that those development proposals are now focused on Denali State parklands adjoining the national park. Only two aspects of this revised plan involve Denali National Parklands and that would be trails that come out of the south visitor's center in Denali State Park up to the alpine zones in Denali National Park. will be fairly short trails and very limited in development. And those are focused in areas near the Peters and Dutch Hills farther to the south.

There's no development proposed in the Cantwell area which generated a lot of concern by Denali's SRC which was substantiated by this commission's support of the SRC's position. So you'll see no trail development, campgrounds, cabins, or anything such as those developed up in that northern region. That's all I had.

MR. LOHSE: How did the Kantishna hunt go? The one that we discussed with the moving of the lines back and things like that?

MR. TWITCHELL: After discussing it with you, this particular council, I went to the Eastern Interior Regional Council and presented the same proposal to them. They supported the closure as it was drafted and modified by Denali SRCs. That then went to the federal board at their winter meeting and the federal board deferred action on that particular proposal and included language that the agency itself deal with the situation through its own regulatory proposals. We then went back to Denali's SRC and asked the SRC how they wanted the agency to proceed. And they passed a motion that the agency should go ahead, through its own

LTD COURT REPORTERS

regulatory process and deal with a temporary reoccurring closure in that area. We did not have the time to initiate the public input and process period between the SRC's meeting and the beginning of the hunt.

5 6 7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

2

3

4

So what the agency did this year was -- did a temporary closure in which we closed the area from the 1st of September 'til the 15th of September. That is the time when moose hunting activity would occur. Moose hunting opens September 1st and goes through September 30th. And we limited that firearms discharge prohibition to the 10-mile square area in the hotels and the visitor's center facilities. The remaining areas out side that development zone remained open for people -- subsistence users to continue to use. the 15th when the lodges close down and visitors' safety factor was no longer a concern, that closure is lifted and they could continue to hunt in that lower developmental zone as well from the 15th through the 30th. No one has come through and stopped in to get their road access permit to go in as of yet. still several days left in the season, so we may see other people coming in. While in Cantwell issuing the permits for the south side hunt, three individuals indicated they were going to go in and hunt the Kantishna this year. So we'll have to -- we'll see what happens.

272829

MR. LOHSE: But they have a limited time. They haven't gone in and hunted yet though?

31 32

30

MR. TWITCHELL: No, they have not.

33 34 35

MR. LOHSE: And did you have any hunters in that first 15-day area when the campground area was closed and the other part was open?

36 37 38

MR. TWITCHELL: No.

39 40 41

MR. LOHSE: So you basically haven't had any hunters in that valley yet?

42 43 44

MR. TWITCHELL: That's correct.

45 46 47 CHAIRMAN EWAN: I don't know if you have this information, but generally the moose and the caribou population, are they pretty much stable in the area, do you think?

48 49 50

51

MR. TWITCHELL: We consider the north side moose population to be stable. The last really

LTD COURT REPORTERS

detailed survey we did was in '91. So it's been several years since we've really taken a careful look at the whole northern side of the range. We went out last year and surveyed a limited area from Minchumina and back to the Kantishna Hills, an area that was not surveyed in the '91 survey, and basically found what the state and what we expected to find, relatively low densities of moose in that area. It's interior boreal forest flatlands and we came out with a density of .3 moose per square mile, which is pretty much what everyone expected to see. So there was nothing unusual to report there.

The south side and the Cantwell area, we didn't get in there last year but the past three winters, we surveyed that area and we surveyed it in November. And we see quite a density of moose in that area since it's a winter grounds. And by the time we survey in late November, it has some pretty good density of moose. The primary drainage around Cantwell, we see about 130, 140 moose at the highest count in that one drainage alone, which is not typical of the fall time population. The overall counts -- or overall moose that were seen in that south side survey averages about 230 to 280 moose, depending on the year. Those moose do not all reside within Denali Parklands. The majority of those reside in the Broad Pass area which would be adjacent State and Native lands as well. But they tend to utilize the park specifically for over wintering ground.

CHAIRMAN EWAN: Any other questions? If not, thank you very much. I think that takes care of all the agencies. Did I miss any?

MR. BASNAR: The State of Alaska.

CHAIRMAN EWAN: No, Ted -- was Ted with the State of Alaska, right?

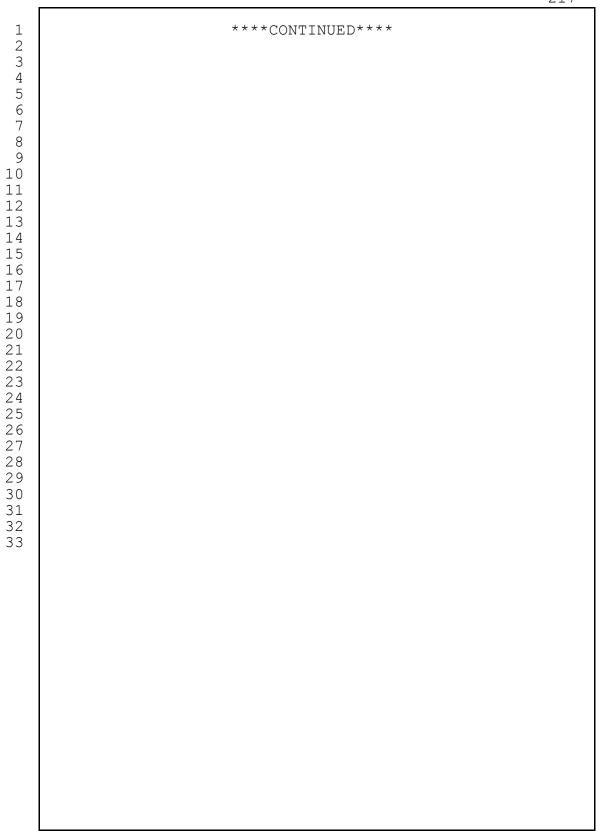
MR. LOHSE: Yeah.

CHAIRMAN EWAN: Okay. Any other reports? If not, I guess we're done for the day. Any objection to recessing now? We'll recess until 8:30 a.m. Now in recess.

(0369)

(Off record - 4:45 p.m.)

LTD COURT REPORTERS



LTD COURT REPORTERS